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Codification Guide

A numerical list of the parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in this issue. Proposed rules, as opposed to final actions, are identified as such.

A Cumulative Codification Guide covering the current month appears at the end of each issue beginning with the second issue of the month.

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Rules and Regulations

Title 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter III—Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER B—FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS

[FHA Instruction 443.1]

PART 331—POLICIES AND AUTHORITIES

Miscellaneous Amendments

1. Subparagraph (4), § 331.5(a), Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (21 F.R. 10444), is revised to reflect a change in the eligibility requirements for loans in connection with less than family-type farms and to read as folows:

§ 331.5 Eligibility and preference.

(a) * * *

(4) If he is applying for a loan on a less than family-type farm, be (i) an owner-operator who is an established bona fide farmer conducting substantial farming operations and who, for a substantial portion of his life, has resided on a farm and depended on a farm income for his livelihood, or (ii) a disabled veteran with a pensionable disability who has previous farming experience or training. An applicant who is spending a major portion of his time during the year in off-farm employment is not eligible to receive a Farm Ownership loan unless he resides in an area designated for the Rural Development Program or is indebted for a Farm Ownership loan.

(Secs. 1, 3, 50 Stat. 522 as amended, 523 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1001, 1003)

2. Subparagraph (1), § 331.6(b), Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (21 F.R. 10444), is revised to place an additional limitation on loans for the purchase of land, and to read as follows:

§ 331.6 Loan purposes.

* * * * *

(b) Farm Ownership loans may not be made for the purpose of:

(1) Purchasing land when the farm will be less than a family-type farm as defined in § 331.3(b) or the applicant will be spending a substantial portion of his time during the year in off-farm employment.

(Secs. 1, 3, 44, 50 Stat. 522 as amended, 523 as amended, 530 as amended, sec. 17, 70 Stat. 802 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1001, 1003, 1018, 1006d)

(Sec. 41, 50 Stat. 528 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1015; Order of Acting Sec. of Agr., 19 F.R. 74, 22 F.R. 8188)

Dated: February 26, 1960.

H. C. SMITH,
Acting Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1987; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Sugar), Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER G—DETERMINATION OF PROPORTIONATE SHARES

[Sugar Determination 850.99, as amended, Supp. 16]

PART 850—DOMESTIC BEET SUGAR PRODUCING AREA

Kansas Farm Proportionate Shares for 1959 Crop

Pursuant to the provisions of the Determination of Proportionate Shares for Farms in the Domestic Beet Sugar Area, 1959 Crop (23 F.R. 7799, 24 F.R. 84, 9707), the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Kansas State Committee has issued the bases and procedures for establishing individual farm proportionate shares from the allocation of 7,958 acres established for Kansas by the Determination. Copies of these bases and procedures are available for public inspection at the office of such Committee at the Wareham Building, 417 Humboldt Street, Manhattan, Kansas; and at the offices of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees in the sugar beet producing counties of Kansas. These bases and procedures incorporate the following:

§ 850.115 Kansas.

(a). *Proportionate share areas.* In the establishment of individual proportionate shares, the State shall be deemed to be one allotment area.

(b) *Set-asides of acreage.* Set-asides of acreage shall be made from the State acreage allocation as follows: 90 acres for new producers, 80 acres for appeals, and 391 acres for adjustments in initial shares.

(c) *Requests for proportionate shares.* A request for each farm proportionate share shall be filed at the local ASC County Office on Form SU-100, Request for Sugar Beet Proportionate Share, under the conditions, and on or before the closing date for such filing, as provided in § 850.99. If a preliminary request for a tentative farm proportionate share is filed as provided in § 850.99, a fully-completed Form SU-100 shall be filed by March 31, 1959. However, requests for proportionate shares may be accepted after such dates and shares may be established if the State Committee determines that in any such case the farm operator was prevented from filing a completed Form SU-100 by such dates because of absence, illness or other reasons beyond his control.

(d) *Establishment of individual proportionate shares for old-producer farms*—(1) *Farm bases.* For each old-producer farm operated by a tenant in 1959, a farm base shall be determined by dividing by four the combined credits for land history and the personal history of the operator (within the State) for the crop years 1955 through 1958. For each of the 1955, 1956, and 1957 crop years, the land history to be credited will be that acreage equal to the landowner's percentage share in the applicable crop of sugar beets times the total accredited acreage for each such year, and for the 1958-crop year, the acreage to be credited shall be 50 percent of the accredited sugar beet acreage on the farm. However, 100 percent of the land history may be credited for any year or years 1955 through 1958 if the tenant on the farm for such year or years does not file a request for a 1959 proportionate share on any other land in the State. For each of the 1955, 1956, and 1957 crop years, the personal history to be credited shall equal the 1959-operator's actual sugar beet accredited acreage multiplied by his percentage share in each such crop, and for the 1958-crop year, the acreage to be credited shall equal 50 percent of the operator's actual acreage. However, if the 1959-crop operator is a tenant who produced sugar beets in any of the crop years 1955 through 1958 on land other than that which he will operate in 1959, such 1959 operator shall be credited with 100 percent of his personal accredited acreage on such land during the applicable years for which land history credit is unclaimed by the 1959 operators of such land. For any farm which is operated for the 1959-crop year by the owner, or by a tenant who has no personal accredited acreage record for the crop years 1955 through 1958, the 1959 farm base shall be determined by dividing by four the sum of that portion of the total accredited acreage record of the farm for the crop years 1955 through 1957 which represents the landowner's share of such acreage and 50 percent of the total acreage record of the farm for the 1958-crop year. However, such owner or tenant without personal history shall be credited with 100 percent of the farm history during the applicable years 1955 through 1958 for which personal history is unclaimed by tenants who operated such land. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for any farm for which a new producer share was established in 1956, 1957, or 1958, the 1959 base shall be not less than the larger of the acreage resulting from dividing by four the sum of the accredited acreage for the farm for the years 1956 through 1958, or the 1958 accredited acreage for the farm but not to exceed the 1958 established share for the farm. If a new producer share was established in 1956, 1957, or 1958 for the operator as a tenant on a farm other than the one he will operate in 1959, the 1959 farm base shall equal the largest of the following: The acreage resulting from dividing by four the sum of his personal accredited acreage for the years 1956,

1957, and 1958; the 1958 accredited acreage of the farm he operated in 1958 but not to exceed the 1958 established share for such farm; or the acreage resulting from dividing by four the landowner's share of the acreage on the 1959 farm for the years 1956 and 1957 plus 50 percent of the 1958-crop acreage on such farm.

(2) *Initial proportionate shares.* The total of individual farm bases for old-producer farms in the State as established pursuant to this paragraph is more than the area allotment minus the set-asides of acreage established under paragraph (b) of this section. Accordingly, initial proportionate shares shall be established from the farm bases by prorating to such farms, in accordance with their respective bases, the area allotment less the prescribed set-asides. The proration factor for the area is 0.97.

(3) *Adjustments in initial shares.* Within the acreage available from the set-aside for adjustments, and from acreage of initial shares in excess of requested acreages, adjustments shall be made in initial farm proportionate shares for old producers so as to establish a proportionate share for each farm which is fair and equitable as compared with proportionate shares for all other farms in the area by taking into consideration availability and suitability of land, area of available fields, crop rotation, availability of irrigation water, adequacy of drainage, availability of production and marketing facilities, and the production experience of the operator.

(e) *Establishment of individual proportionate shares for new-producer farms.* Within the acreage set aside for new producers, proportionate shares shall be established in an equitable manner for farms to be operated during the 1959-crop year by new producers (as defined in § 850.99). The State Committee has determined a 30.0-acre share to be the minimum acreage which is economically feasible to plant as a new-producer farm share. In determining whether a farm for which a request is filed for a new-producer share may qualify for such a share, and to assist in establishing new-producer shares which are fair and equitable as to relative size among qualified farms, the State Committee shall take into consideration availability and suitability of land, availability of irrigation water, adequacy of drainage, the production experience of the operator, and the availability of production and marketing facilities. To the extent of acreage available, minimum new-producer shares shall be established for the applicants having the total highest ratings under the above considerations.

(f) *Adjustments under appeals.* Within the acreage set aside for making adjustments under appeals and any other acreage remaining unused in the proportionate share area, adjustments shall be made in proportionate shares under appeals to establish fair and equitable farm shares in accordance with the provisions of § 850.99, applicable to appeals.

(g) *Adjustments because of unused acreage.* Any acreage made available during the 1959-crop season by underplanting or failure to plant proportionate share acreage, together with acreage from unused set-asides or from other sources of unused acreage, shall be made available to increase proportionate shares for farms in the area having ability to utilize additional acreage. In distributing such acreage, preference may be given to small producers. Insofar as practicable, acreage for increases in shares will be prorated to counties on the basis of established shares for the farms in the counties from which the unused acreage was made available for redistribution.

(h) *Notification of farm operators.* The farm operator shall be notified concerning the proportionate share established for his farm on Form SU–103, Notice of Farm Proportionate Share—1959 Sugar Beet Crop, even if the acreage is "none." In each case of approved adjustment, whether resulting from the release of acreage, the redistribution of unused acreage, appeals, or the reconstitution of the farm, the farm operator shall be notified regarding the adjusted proportionate share on a Form SU–103–A or other similar written notice. For each tentative proportionate share which is established, the person filing the request for such share shall be notified on a Form SU–103–B specifying that such tentative share does not constitute a farm proportionate share for the purpose of payment under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

(i) *Redetermination of proportionate share.* The proportionate share determined for any farm which is subdivided into, combined with, or becomes a part of another farm or farms shall be redetermined as provided in § 850.99.

(j) *Determination provisions prevail.* The bases and procedures set forth in this section are issued in accordance with and subject to the provisions of § 850.99.

Statement of bases and considerations. This supplement sets forth the bases and procedures established by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Kansas State Committee for determining farm proportionate shares in Kansas in accordance with the determination of proportionate shares for the 1959 crop of sugar beets, as issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Kansas constitutes one proportionate share area. An advisory committee, including grower and processor representatives, is utilized. In establishing proportionate shares for old-producer farms, the factors of "past production" and "ability to produce" sugar beets are measured by applying a formula to the combined acreage records for the farm and the farm operator during the crop years 1955–58. However, a more favorable formula is applied in cases involving new-producer shares in 1956, 1957, or 1958. The procedure for establishing farm shares for new producers meets the related requirements of § 850.99.

The bases and procedures for making adjustments in initial proportionate shares and for adusting shares subsequently because of unused acreage and appeals are designed to provide a fair and equitable proportionate share for each farm of the total acreage of sugar beets required to enable the domestic beet sugar area to meet its quota and provide a normal carryover inventory.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies Secs. 301, 302, 61 Stat. 929, 930, as amended; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1131, 1132)

Dated: January 26, 1960.

OMAR O. BROWNING,
Chairman, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Kansas State Committee.

Approved: February 17, 1960.

LAWRENCE MYERS,
Director, Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

[F.R. Doc. 60–1996; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:48 a.m.]

[Sugar Determination 850.99, as amended; Supp. 17]

PART 850—DOMESTIC BEET SUGAR PRODUCING AREA

Washington Proportionate Share Areas and Farm Proportionate Shares for 1959 Crop

Pursuant to the provisions of the Determination of Proportionate Shares for Farms in the Domestic Beet Sugar Area, 1959 Crop (23 F.R. 7799, 24 F.R. 84, 9707), the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Washington State Committee has issued the bases and procedures for dividing the State into proportionate share areas and establishing individual farm proportionate shares from the allocation of 34,138 acres established for Washington by the determination. Copies of these bases and procedures are available for public inspection at the office of such committee at the Bon Marche Building (Room 847), 214 North Wall Street, Spokane, Washington, and at the offices of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees in the sugar beet producing counties of Washington. These bases and procedures incorporate the following:

§ 850.116 Washington.

(a) *Proportionate share areas.* Washington shall be divided into two proportionate share areas as served by beet sugar companies. These areas shall be designated Utah-Idaho Area and Amalgamated Area. Acreage allotments for these areas shall be computed by prorating to the areas the State allocation of 34,138 acres, using as a base acreage for each area the sum of 25 percent of the average accredited acreage in the area for the crop years 1956 and 1957 and 75 percent of the 1958 accredited acreage. The application of this formula results in the following area acreage allocations: Utah-Idaho Area—32,171 acres, and Amalgamated Area—1,967 acres.

(b) *Set-asides of acreage.* Set-asides of acreage shall be made from area allotments as follows: Utah-Idaho Area—328 acres for new producers, 322 acres for appeals, and 100 acres for adjustments in initial shares; Amalgamated Area—24 acres for new pro-

ducers, 20 acres for appeals, and 25 acres for adjustments in initial shares.

(c) *Requests for proportionate shares.* A request for each farm proportionate share shall be filed at the local ASC County Office on Form SU–100, Request for Sugar Beet Proportionate Share, under the conditions, and on or before the closing date for such filing, as provided in § 850.99. If a preliminary request for a tentative farm proportionate share is filed, as provided in § 850.99, a fully-completed Form SU–100 shall be filed by February 10, 1959. However, requests for proportionate shares may be accepted after such dates and shares may be established if the State Committee determines that in any such case the farm operator was prevented from filing a completed Form SU–100 by such dates because of absence, illness or other reason beyond his control.

(d) *Establishment of individual proportionate shares for old producer farms*—(1) *Farm bases.* For each farm whose operator is a tenant with a personal accredited acreage record during at least one of the crop years 1956–58, the 1959 base shall be determined by applying weightings to his personal accredited acreage record, or to the accredited acreage record of the farm he will operate in 1959, whichever is more favorable. In each case of acceptable accredited acreage for all of the crop years 1956–58, such weightings shall be 25 percent to the average for the years 1956 and 1957, as a measure of past production, and 75 percent to 1958, as a measure of ability to produce. In each case of acceptable accredited acreage for only one or two of the crop years 1956–58, such weightings shall be 20 percent to 1956 and 30 percent to 1957, as measures of past production, and 50 percent to 1958, as a measure of ability to produce. If the operator is the owner of the farm, or is a tenant without a personal accredited acreage record in at least one of the years 1956–58, and the farm has an accredited acreage record during at least one of such years, the 1959 base for such farm shall be determined by applying the above-specified weightings to the accredited acreage record of the farm; except, that when the accredited acreage record for the farm is used as the personal production record of a tenant in determining the base for another farm for 1959, the above weightings shall be applied only to that part of the accredited acreage record corresponding to the farm owner's share of the sugar beet crops produced on such farm in the years 1956–58. The tenant will receive 100 percent of the personal history credit unless the owner of the land requests a proportionate share, in which case it will be limited to the tenant's share of the sugar beets for the years he operated the land. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the 1959 operator is a tenant who operated a farm for which a new producer share was established in 1957 or 1958, the 1959 farm base shall be the largest of the following: The acreage resulting from applying the above-specified weightings to the accredited acreage record of such tenant for the years 1957–58; the 1958-crop accredited acreage of the farm operated by him in 1958 but not to exceed the 1958-crop share established for such farm; or the acreage resulting from applying the above-specified weightings to the landowner's share of the crops during 1956–58 on the farm which such tenant will operate in 1959. Also, if the 1959 operator is the owner-operator of a farm for which a new-producer share was established in 1957 or 1958, the 1959 farm base shall be the larger of the acreage resulting from applying the above-specified weightings to the accredited acreage record of such farm, or the 1958-crop accredited acreage of the farm but not to exceed the 1958-crop share established for the farm.

(2) *Initial proportionate shares.* For each proportionate share area, the total of individual farm bases for old-producer farms as established pursuant to this paragraph, is less than the area allotment minus the set-asides of acreage established under paragraph (b) of this section. Accordingly, initial proportionate shares shall be established from the farm bases in each proportionate share area as follows: For farms for which the respective requested acreages are equal to or less than their farm bases, the initial shares shall coincide with the requested acreages; and for all other farms, initial shares shall be computed by prorating to such farms in accordance with their respective bases, the area allotment less the prescribed set-asides and the total of the initial shares established in accordance with the preceding part of this subparagraph. The proration factor for each area shall be 1.03.

(3) *Adjustments in initial shares.* Within the acreage available from the set-aside for adjustments, and from acreage of initial shares in excess of requested acreages in each proportionate share area, adjustments shall be made in initial farm proportionate shares for old producers so as to establish a proportionate share for each farm which is fair and equitable as compared with proportionate shares for all other farms in the area by taking into consideration the availability and suitability of land, area of available fields, crop rotation, availability of irrigation water, adequacy of drainage, availability of production and marketing facilities, and the production experience of the operator.

(e) *Establishment of individual proportionate shares for new-producer farms.* Within the acreage set aside for new producers in each proportionate share area, proportionate shares shall be established in an equitable maner for farms to be operated during the 1959-crop year by new producers (as defined in § 850.99). The State Committee has determined that an 8-acre share is the minimum acreage which is economically feasible to plant as a new-producer farm share in each area. In the Utah-Idaho Area 41 new-producer shares, in 8-acre units, shall be prorated to the counties on the basis of weightings of 75 percent to the number of well-qualified applicants and 25 percent to the total of the base acreages of old-producer farms within each county. Selections for 41 new-producer shares shall be made by lot from the well-qualified applicants within each county in consideration of availability and suitability of land, adequacy of drainage, the production experience of the operator, the availability of production and marketing facilities. In the Amalgamated Area, selections for 3 new-producer shares shall be made by lot from the applicants within the area well qualified under such considerations.

(f) *Adjustments under appeals.* Within the acreage set aside for making adjustments under appeals and any other acreage remaining unused in each proportionate share area, adjustments shall be made in proportionate shares under appeals to establish fair and equitable farm shares in accordance with the provisions of § 850.99 applicable to appeals.

(g) *Adjustments because of unused acreage.* Any acreage made available during the 1959-crop season by underplanting or failure to plant proportionate share acreage on farms in any county shall be reported to the ASC State Committee. Acreages so reported in an area, together with available acreages from unused set-asides or from other sources of unused acreage, shall be prorated insofar as practicable on the basis of established shares to farms in the area whereon additional acreage may be used. Any such acreage remaining unused in the area shall then be available for allocation by such committee to the other area if farms located therein are capable of utilizing more proportionate share acreage.

(h) *Notification of farm operators.* The farm operator shall be notified concerning the proportionate share established for his farm on form SU–103, Notice of Farm Proportionate Share—1959 Sugar Beet Crop, even if the acreage established is "none". In each case of approved adjustment, whether resulting from the release of acreage, the redistribution of unused acreage, appeals or the reconstitution of the farm, the farm operator shall be notified regarding the adjusted proportionate share on a form SU–103–A or other similar written notice. For each tentative proportionate share which is established, the person filing the request for such share shall be notified on a form SU–103–B specifying that such tentative share does not constitute a farm proportionate share for the purpose of payment under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

(i) *Redetermination of proportionate share.* The proportionate share determined for any farm which is subdivided into, combined with, or becomes a part of another farm or farms shall be redetermined as provided in § 850.99.

(j) *Determination provisions prevail.* The bases and procedures set forth in this section are issued in accordance with and subject to the provisions of § 850.99.

Statement of bases and considerations. This supplement sets forth the bases and procedures established by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Washington State Committee for determining farm proportionate shares in Washington in accordance with the determination of proportionate shares for

the 1959 crop of sugar beets, as issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington is divided into two allotment areas. An advisory committee, including grower and processor representatives, is utilized in the Utah-Idaho Area and a consultant group of growers and the fieldman of the Amalgamated Sugar Company is used in the Amalgamated Area. In establishing proportionate shares for old producers, the factors of "past production" and "ability to produce" sugar beets are measured by applying a formula to the accredited acreages for the crop years 1956–58, except that a more favorable formula is applied in cases involving new-producer farms in 1957 or 1958.

The procedure for establishing farm shares for new producers meets the related requirements of § 850.99.

The bases and procedures for making adjustments in initial proportionate shares and for adjusting shares subsequently because of unused acreage and appeals, are designed to provide a fair and equitable proportionate share for each farm of the total acreage of sugar beets required to enable the domestic beet sugar area to meet its quota and provide a normal carryover inventory.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies Secs. 301, 302, 61 Stat. 929, 930 as amended; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1131, 1132)

Dated: February 2, 1960.

JOHN E. MILLER,
Chairman, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Washington State Committee.

Approved: February 17, 1960.

LAWRENCE MYERS,
Director, Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

[F.R. Doc. 60–1997; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:48 a.m.]

Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders) Department of Agriculture

[Valencia Orange Reg. 189]

PART 922 — VALENCIA ORANGES GROWN IN ARIZONA AND DESIGNATED PART OF CALIFORNIA

Limitation of Handling

§ 922.489 Valencia Orange Regulation 189.

(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement and Order No. 22, as amended (7 CFR Part 922), regulating the handling of Valencia oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), and upon the basis of the recommendations and information submitted by the Valencia Orange Administrative Committee, established under the said marketing agreement and order, as amended, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such Valencia oranges as hereinafter provided will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U.S.C. 1001–1011) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. The committee held an open meeting during the past week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for Valencia oranges and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such Valencia oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject thereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) During the period beginning at 12:01 a.m., P.s.t., March 6, 1960, and ending at 12:01 a.m., P.s.t., January 29, 1961, no handler shall handle any Valencia oranges, grown in District 3, which are of a size smaller than 2.32 inches in diameter, which shall be the largest measurement at a right angle to a straight line running from the stem to the blossom end of the fruit: *Provided,* That not to exceed 5 percent, by count, of the oranges contained in any type container may measure smaller than 2.32 inches in diameter: *And provided further,* That in addition to such tolerance, any handler may, during each calendar week of the aforesaid period, handle a quantity of such oranges which are smaller than 2.32 inches in diameter but not smaller than 2.20 inches in diameter, except that a tolerance of 5 percent, by count, of oranges smaller than 2.20 inches in diameter shall be permitted in any container of oranges which are smaller than 2.32 inches in diameter, if such quantity does not exceed 10 percent of his weekly allotment when volume regulation is in effect and 10 percent of the Valencia oranges handled during any week when volume regulation is not in effect.

(2) As used in this section, "handle," "handler," and "District 3" shall have the same meaning as when used in the said marketing agreement and order, as amended.

(Secs. 1–19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601–674)

Dated: March 1, 1960.

FLOYD F. HEDLUND,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 60–1995; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter III—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER C—AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS

[Reg. Docket No. 90, Amdt. 110]

PART 507—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Lockheed 1049C, D, E, G and H Aircraft

A proposal to amend Part 507 of the regulations of the Administrator to include an airworthiness directive providing improved fire protection in the wheel well area of Lockheed 1049 aircraft was published in 24 F.R. 6717.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the amendment. Objections were received from industry to proposed item (a) calling for replacement of the aluminum skin on the forward landing gear doors with fireproof skin or covering the present aluminum skin with fireproof material. After consideration of all relevant material, it was decided that improvements in fire protection were necessary to preclude recurrence of the type of fire hazard involved. A minor change to permit a third means of compliance under item (a) has been incorporated in the adopted amendment and the compliance date has been extended to provide the industry time to make the necessary modifications. Since this final amendment constitutes a relaxation of the proposed amendment, republication in the FEDERAL REGISTER for further comments is unnecessary.

In consideration of the foregoing § 507.10(a) (14 CFR Part 507) is hereby amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

LOCKHEED. Applies to all Model 1049C, D, E, G and H airplanes.

Compliance required by August 1, 1961, for items (a)(1) or (a)(2); July 1, 1961, for item (a)(3); and by August 1, 1960, for item (b).

An accident occurred in which fire originating in the engine section burned underneath the nacelle and entered the wheel well area rupturing flammable fluid lines and causing extensive damage. An incident also occurred in which fire originating in the power section blistered the paint on the land gear wheel well doors. An examination of the burn pattern on the landing gear doors indicates that the circumstances sur-

rounding this incident were quite similar to those of the accident but with less severity due to the lower exposure time. To correct fire protection deficiencies in the wheel well area, the following modifications are considered necessary:

(a) To prevent fire from entering the wheel well area, accomplish one of the following:

(1) Replace the present aluminum skin on the forward landing gear doors with fireproof material.

(2) Cover the present aluminum doors with fireproof material.

(3) Coat both inside and outside of the present aluminum doors with a material that will withstand a flame of 2000° F. for 15 minutes. Coating conforming to Lockheed PTI No. 209, 0.015-inch thick on each side of the doors, is considered satisfactory when applied in accordance with Lockheed instructions.

(b) Install fire sleeves over all flammable fluid-carrying flexible hose lines in zones 3 and 3A in the inboard engine nacelles.

(Sec. 313(a), 601, 603; 72 Stat. 752, 775, 776; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on February 29, 1960.

E. R. QUESADA,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1974; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER C—DRUGS

PART 146a—CERTIFICATION OF PENICILLIN AND PENICILLIN-CONTAINING DRUGS

Potassium Penicillin 152

Under the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463, as amended; sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 357, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (22 F.R. 1045, 23 F.R. 9500), the regulations for certification of penicillin and penicillin-containing drugs (146a.17 (24 F.R. 9264), 146a.18 (24 F.R. 9265)) are amended as follows:

1. Section 146a.17 *Potassium penicillin 152* * * * is amended as indicated below:

a. Paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) *Standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity.* Potassium penicillin 152 tablets are tablets composed of potassium penicillin 152, with or without one or more suitable and harmless buffer substances, diluents, binders, lubricants, colorings, and flavorings, with or without one or more suitable analgesic substances, antihistaminics, and vasoconstrictors. The potency of each tablet is not less than 50,000 units, and if it is less than 100,000 units it is unscored. Its moisture content is not more than 1.5 percent. The potassium penicillin 152 conforms to the requirements of § 146a.16 (a). Each other substance used, if its name is recognized in the U.S.P. or N.F., conforms to the standards prescribed therefor by such official compendium.

b. In paragraph (c) *Labeling* subparagraph (1) is amended by changing subdivisions (iv) and (v) and by adding a new subdivision to read as set forth below, and paragraph (c) is further amended by adding a new subparagraph (3). As amended, paragraph (c) reads as follows:

(c) *Labeling.* Each package of potassium penicillin 152 tablets shall bear on its label or labeling, as hereinafter indicated, the following:

(1) On the outside wrapper or container and the immediate container:

(i) The batch mark.

(ii) The number of units in each tablet of the batch.

(iii) If the batch contains buffer substances, the name of each such substance used in making the batch.

(iv) If the batch contains, in addition to potassium penicillin 152, one or more of the other active ingredients specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the name and quantity of each such ingredient in each tablet.

(v) The statement "Expiration date ------," the blank being filled in with the date that is 12 months after the month during which the batch was certified, except that the blank may be filled in with the date which is 18 months or 24 months after the month during which the batch was certified if the person who requests certification has submitted to the Commissioner results of tests and assays showing that after having been stored for such period of time such drug as prepared by him complies with the standards prescribed by paragraph (a) of this section.

(vi) The statement "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription."

(2) On the circular or other labeling within or attached to the package, adequate directions and warnings for its use by practitioners licensed by law to administer such drug.

(3) On the label and labeling, if it contains in addition to potassium penicillin 152, one or more of the active ingredients specified in paragraph (a) of this section, after the name "potassium penicillin 152 tablets," wherever it appears, the words "with ----------," the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of each other ingredient, in juxtaposition with such name.

2. Section 146a.18 *Potassium penicillin 152 * * * for oral solution* is amended as indicated below:

a. Paragraph (a) is amended by changing the first sentence to read as follows:

(a) *Standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity.* Potassium penicillin 152 for oral solution is a mixture of potassium penicillin 152, with or without one or more suitable and harmless colorings, flavorings, buffer substances, and preservatives, and with or without one or more suitable analgesic substances, antihistaminics, and vasoconstrictors. * * *

b. In paragraph (c) *Labeling* subparagraph (1) is amended by changing subdivisions (iv) and (v) and by adding a new subdivision to read as set forth below, and paragraph (c) is further amended by adding a new subparagraph (3). As amended, paragraph (c) reads as follows:

(c) *Labeling.* Each package of potassium penicillin 152 for oral solution shall bear on its label or labeling, as hereinafter indicated, the following:

(1) On the outside wrapper or container and the immediate container:

(i) The batch mark.

(ii) The number of units in the immediate container.

(iii) The name of each buffer substance and the name and quantity of each preservative used in making the batch.

(iv) If the batch contains, in addition to potassium penicillin 152, one or more of the other active ingredients specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the name and quantity of each such ingredient.

(v) The statement "Expiration date ----------," the blank being filled in with the date that is 12 months after the month during which the batch was certified, except that the blank may be filled in with the date which is 18 months after the month during which the batch was certified if the person who requests certification has submitted to the Commissioner results of tests and assays showing that after having been stored for such period of time such drug as prepared by him complies with the standards prescribed by paragraph (a) of this section.

(vi) The statement: "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription."

(2) On the circular or other labeling within or attached to the package, adequate directions and warnings for its use by practitioners licensed by law to administer such drug.

(3) On the label and labeling, if it contains in addition to potassium penicillin 152, one or more of the active ingredients specified in paragraph (a) of this section, after the name "potassium penicillin 152 for oral solution," wherever it appears, the words "with ----------," the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of each other ingredient, in juxtaposition with such name.

Notice and public procedure are not necessary prerequisites to the promulgation of this order, and I so find, since it was drawn in collaboration with interested members of the affected industry and since it would be against public interest to delay providing for the amendments contained in this order.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, since both the public and the affected industry will benefit by the earliest effective date, and I so find.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 371. Interpret or apply sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 357)

Dated: February 29, 1960.

[SEAL] JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1990; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 31—MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

Chapter V—Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury

PART 500—FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL REGULATIONS

Miscellaneous Amendments

The Foreign Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR 500.101-500.808 are being amended as follows:

Section 500.204(a)(2) is being amended to make clear that a shipment of merchandise from an "excepted" country is free from the prohibitions of the section only if the merchandise originates in the country from which it is shipped. Also peppermint oil is being added as a commodity affected by this section. Section 500.204(a)(4) is being amended by including live fish within its coverage.

Section 500.525 is being amended to make clear that this section authorizes only certain transfers by operation of law and that it does not authorize any other kind of transfer or dealing in property.

The portion of § 500.204(a)(2) which precedes the list of types of merchandise affected thereby is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Merchandise specified in this subparagraph, howsoever processed, unless such merchandise originated in a country named as excepted for that type of merchandise and is imported directly from that country:

The following is hereby added to the list of merchandise set forth in § 500.204(a)(2):

Type of merchandise	*Exceptions*
Peppermint oil, including cornmint oil.	Argentina, Brazil

The following is hereby added to the list of merchandise set forth in § 500.204(a)(4):

Type of merchandise
Fish, live.

Section 500.525 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 500.525 Certain transfers by operation of law.

(a) The following transfers by operation of law are hereby authorized:

(1) Any transfer of any dower, curtesy, community property, or other interest of any nature whatsoever provided that such transfer arises solely as a consequence of the existence or change of marital status;

(2) Any transfer to any person by intestate succession;

(3) Any transfer to any person as administrator, executor, or other fiduciary by reason of any testamentary disposition; and

(4) Any transfer to any person as administrator, executor, or fiduciary by reason of judicial appointment or approval in connection with any testamentary disposition or intestate succession.

(b) Except to the limited extent authorized by § 500.523 or by any other license or authorization contained in or issued pursuant to this chapter no transfer to any person by intestate succession and no transfer to any person as administrator, executor, or other fiduciary by reason of any testamentary disposition, and no transfer to any person as administrator, executor, or fiduciary by reason of judicial appointment or approval in connection with any testamentary disposition or intestate succession shall be deemed to terminate the interest of the decedent in the property transferred if the decedent was a designated national.

(c) This section does not authorize any dealings in property by any person.

(Sec. 5, 40 Stat. 415, as amended; 50 U.S.C., App. 5. E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205; 3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp., E.O. 9989, August 20, 1948, 13 F.R. 4891; 3 CFR 1948 Supp.)

[SEAL] T. GRAYDON UPTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1991; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 202—ANCHORAGE REGULATIONS

PART 205—DUMPING GROUNDS REGULATIONS

Delaware Bay and River; Pacific Ocean and Approaches to Puget Sound, Washington

1. Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the River and Harbor Act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1053; 33 U.S.C. 471), § 202.157 establishing and regulating the use of anchorage grounds in Delaware Bay and River is hereby amended redesignating subparagraphs (1) to (16) of paragraph (a) as subparagraphs (2) to (17) and prescribing a new subparagraph (1) designating Anchorage A off the entrance to Mispillion River for the purpose of lightering oil from tankers, as follows:

§ 202.157 Delaware Bay and River.

(a) *The anchorage grounds*—(1) *Anchorage A (tanker lightering) off the entrance to Mispillion River.* To the southwest of the channel along Brandywine Range, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point at latitude 38°57'42" N., longitude 75°11'08" W., bearing 246.5° true 7,400 yards from Brandywine Shoal Light; thence 330°, 5,000 yards; thence 240°, 2,000 yards; thence 150°, 5,000 yards; thence 060° 2,000 yards, to the point of beginning. This anchorage is intended for the specific purpose of allowing deep draft tankers to anchor and lighter their cargo before proceeding up the Delaware River. Supervision over the anchoring of vessels in the anchorage area will be exercised by the District Commander or his authorized representative. The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section shall be applicable to the anchoring of vessels in this anchorage, except for subparagraphs (1) and (2).

[Regs. February 15, 1960, 285/91—ENGWO] (Sec. 7, 38 Stat. 1053; 33 U.S.C. 471)

2. Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the River and Harbor Act of August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1), § 205.69 is hereby prescribed establishing and governing the use of restricted dumping grounds in the Pacific Ocean at the approach to Grays Harbor, and in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and contiguous waters at the approaches to Puget Sound, Washington, to be effective on publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, as follows:

§ 205.69 Pacific Ocean, approach to Grays Harbor, and Strait of Juan de Fuca and contiguous waters forming approaches to Puget Sound.

(a) *Restricted dumping grounds.* (1) The waters of the Pacific Ocean within a radius of fifteen nautical miles to seaward from the Grays Harbor Point Brown Front Range Light.

(2) The waters of the Pacific Ocean, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and contiguous waters forming the approaches to Puget Sound, and bounded as follows: Beginning at Cape Flattery; thence to Tatoosh Island Light; thence to a point at latitude 48°31'00" N., longitude 125°06'00" W.; thence 360° (true) to a point at latitude 48°32'00" N., longitude 125°06'00" W.; thence 90° (true) to the Swiftsure Bank Lightship at latitude 48°32'00" N., longitude 124°59'42" W.; thence to an intersection with the international Boundary Line at latitude 48°29'50" N., longitude 124°44'30" W.; thence easterly along the International Boundary to the angle point at approximately latitude 48°25'20" N., longitude 123°06'50" W.; thence to Cattle Point Light on San Juan Island; thence to Davis Point on Lopez Island; thence along the southerly shore of Lopez Island and westerly shore of Rosario Strait to Point Lawrence on Orcas Island; thence to a point on the Lummi Indian Reservation at latitude 48°44'00" N., longitude 122°40'20" W.; thence southerly along the shore to Bellingham Bay and along the shores of Bellingham Bay, Samish Bay, Padilla Bay excluding Swinomish Slough, Fidalgo Bay, Guemes Channel, and across the entrance to Deception Pass; thence southerly along the west shore of Whidbey Island to Admiralty Head; thence westerly to Point Wilson on the Quimper Peninsula; thence westerly along the south shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, excluding Sequim Bay to the point of origin at Cape Flattery.

(b) *The regulations.* Dumping or throwing overboard of metallic and other

solid objects, except as may hereafter be authorized by the Department of the Army for specific locations, is strictly prohibited in the areas prescribed in this section.

[Regs., February 17, 1960, 285/91—ENGWO] (Sec. 7, 40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1)

R. V. LEE,
Major General, U.S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

F.R. Doc. 60-1973; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 42—PUBLIC HEALTH

Chapter I—Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER F—QUARANTINE, INSPECTION, LICENSING

PART 75—SMOKE INSPECTION GUIDES

The Air Pollution Engineering Program of the Public Health Service has developed a smoke inspection guide for measuring the density of smoke emitted from chimneys and stacks which is considered to be a significant advance in the field. The device is designed for use by air pollution control and other personnel desiring to measure smoke emissions.

In accordance with the provisions of section 2(b) of the Air Pollution Control Research and Technical Assistance Act (69 Stat. 322, 42 U.S.C. 1857) as amended, the specifications for the design, testing and use of the guide are set out in this part and are hereby dedicated for public use without any charge, fee or license requirements.

The conditions under which the name of the Public Health Service may be used in connection with guides manufactured by private persons or organizations are set out in § 75.3.

Sec.

AUTHORITY: §§ 75.1 to 75.3 issued under sec. 215, 58 Stat. 690, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 216. Interpret or apply sec. 2(b), 69 Stat. 322, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 1857a(b).

§ 75.1 Design and test specifications for the smoke inspection guide.

(a) It must consist of a single piece of photographic film as described in paragraph (c) of this section which has been exposed and developed to give four adjacent rectangular areas, each a different intensity of neutral gray and a fifth area of clear unexposed film. The neutrality of the gray shades shall be verified by equal absorption values over the visual range of light wavelengths as measured in a spectrophotometer.

(b) The guide shall be 1" wide, 4⅜" long, and have a total thickness of 0.009" (±0.001). The four corners of the guide shall be rounded with a ⅛" radius of curvature. The rectangular areas of gray shall be 1" wide and 13/16" high. The unexposed area shall be 1" wide and 1⅛" high. Tolerances on dimensions unless otherwise specified shall be ±1/16". The gray areas shall be arranged in an increasing order of gray intensity from top to bottom along the length of the film with the clear unexposed area at the bottom. The guide shall be provided with a protective case as a precaution against scratching and soiling when not in use.

(c) The undeveloped photograph film shall consist of blue-sensitivity, negative-type emulsion coated on clear, cellulose acetate butyrate support. It shall have a clear gel backing for curl control and a clear, unhardened gel overcoat which will give considerable protection against normal handling abrasion. The film shall have an exposure index of 6 to tungsten light, a contrast of about 2 when processed for 5 minutes at a temperature of 68° F. in Armed Forces Developer No. 2 (MIL-D-4825). The exposure index of 6 to tungsten light is an index suitable for use with photoelectric meters calibrated according to ASA exposure meter standards.

(d) The four intensities of gray proceeding from light to dark shall be designated in terms of percentage light transmission, having the values of 80, 60, 40 and 20 percent, respectively. These values of percentage transmission shall be determined using the procedure indicated in paragraph (e) of this section as the primary standard of reference. A sensitive densitometer capable of measurement of differences in optical densities within ±0.005 and calibrated with reference to the primary standard shall be acceptable as a secondary standard of reference. The transmission values of 80, 60, 40 and 20 percent shall also be referred to as nominal Ringelmann Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

(e) Transmission values of the gray areas shall be determined by empirical calibration under ideal outdoor atmospheric illumination represented by clear, sunny skies with no clouds and no haze. A sensitive photometer as indicated in paragraph (f) of this section shall be used to measure the light intensity received directly from the sky foreground as illuminated by the overhead or background sunlight, and scattered skylight. A similar measurement shall be made with the guide mounted 1" from the collimator of the photometer for each of the four transmission steps. The transmission value for each step shall be calculated as the percentage ratio of the corresponding measured light intensity through each step to the light intensity measured directly from the sky foreground.

(f) The photometer used for measurement of transmission values shall have attached to the detector a collimating tube having 1.4" aperture and a viewing angle of 1.6°. The photometer shall have a spectral response comparable to the human eye and a sensitivity range capable of measuring maximum light intensity as seen through the collimating tube from a bright horizon skylight to a minimum light intensity which is 0.005 of the maximum value. The reproducibility of the measurements shall be within ±0.5 percent of the maximum value.

§ 75.2 Instructions for the application of the smoke inspection guide.

(a) *Introduction.* The design and development of the smoke inspection guide is the result of an evaluation of both the transmission and the reflection type guides. The percent blackness values were chosen to correspond to the nominal Ringelmann Chart values for two reasons: First, this will permit the use of the guide without extensive revision of legislation; second, the nominal Ringelmann values have been shown to occur during certain periods of the day under specific conditions of atmospheric illumination.

(b) *Reading the guide.* (1) The guide is held at reading distance from the eye and positioned between thumb and forefinger such that nominal transmission values of 80, 60, 40, and 20 percent are in a vertical column in an increasing order of blackness from top to bottom corresponding to Ringelmann Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

(2) The smoke under observation is sighted alongside the guide and a film shade of blackness is noted, which most closely matches the smoke. It is necessary whenever possible that the reading be made against the same type background for both the smoke and the film guide. A reading will be subject to error if, for example, the sky is the background for the smoke and a building for the guide or vice versa.

(3) At all times of reading the guide should be shaded from direct sunlight. Errors will be introduced if the chart is read with sunlight directed from other than the background of the observer. There is no preferred direction of sunlight coming from the background. Care should be taken to prevent interfering reflections on the guide.

(c) *Maintenance of guide.* The guide should be kept in a holder at all times except when in use. It should not be held in any manner other than as specified under reading instructions. Any dust which collects on it as a result of electrostatic charge build-up should be brushed off, using a soft brush. Fingerprints as a result of inadvertent handling should be wiped off using a lint-free lens cleaner type paper.

§ 75.3 Conditions for using name of U.S. Public Health Service in connection with smoke inspection guides.

(a) Guides meeting the design and test specifications set out under § 75.1 and the conditions of paragraph (b) of this section may be identified with the following statement:

> The manufacturer certifies that this smoke inspection guide has been produced in compliance with the design and test specifications for smoke inspection guides developed by the U.S. Public Health Service (42 CFR Part 75).

In each case the name of the manufacturer must also be shown immediately following such identification.

(b) The instructions for use set out in this part must be supplied with the

guide by the manufacturer in such form as to be readily available when the guide is to be used.

[SEAL] L. E. BURNEY,
Surgeon General.

Approved: February 26, 1960.

BERTHA ADKINS,
Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1979; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 46—SHIPPING

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

SUBCHAPTER S—NUMBERING OF UNDOCUMENTED VESSELS, STATISTICS ON NUMBERING, AND "BOATING ACCIDENT REPORTS" AND ACCIDENT STATISTICS

[CGFR 60-12]

PART 172—NUMBERING REQUIREMENTS UNDER ACT OF JUNE 7, 1918

Subpart 172.25—Termination Requirements

NORTH DAKOTA SYSTEM OF NUMBERING APPROVED

Acting under the authority delegated by Treasury Department Order 167-32, dated September 23, 1958 (23 F.R. 7605), the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, on February 16, 1960, approved the North Dakota system for the numbering of motorboats, which was established pursuant to the Federal Boating Act of 1958.

As provided in this approval, the North Dakota system shall be operative on and after March 1, 1960. On that date the authority to number motorboats principally used in the State of North Dakota will pass to that State and simultaneously the Coast Guard will discontinue numbering such motorboats. Those motorboats presently numbered should continue to display the Coast Guard number until renumbered by North Dakota. On and after March 1, 1960, all reports of "boating accidents" which involve motorboats numbered in North Dakota will be required to be reported to the North Dakota Game and Fish Department, Bismarck, North Dakota, pursuant to Chapter 406, North Dakota Session Laws of 1959, and the Rules and Regulations Governing Safe Use and Licensing Of Boats In North Dakota.

Because § 172.25-15(a)(24), as set forth in this document, is an informative rule about official actions performed by the Commandant, it is hereby found that compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act (respecting notice of proposed rule making, public rule making procedures thereon, and effective date requirements thereof) is unnecessary.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Orders 120, dated July 31, 1950 (15 F.R. 6521), and 167-17, dated June 29, 1955 (20 F.R. 4976), to promulgate rules in accordance with the statutes cited with the informative rule below, the following § 172.25-15(a)(24) is prescribed and shall be in effect on and after the date set forth therein:

§ 172.25-15 Effective dates for approved State systems of numbering.

(a) * * *

(24) North Dakota—March 1, 1960.

(Sec. 3, 60 Stat. 238, and sec. 633, 63 Stat. 545; 5 U.S.C. 1002, 14 U.S.C. 633)

Dated February 29, 1960.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND,
Vice Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commandant.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1992; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:47 a.m.]

[CGFR 60-13]

PART 172—NUMBERING REQUIREMENTS UNDER ACT OF JUNE 7, 1918

Subpart 172.25—Termination Requirements

OHIO SYSTEM OF NUMBERING APPROVED

Acting under the authority delegated by Treasury Department Order 167-32, dated September 23, 1958 (23 F.R. 7605), the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, on Feberuary 16, 1960, approved the Ohio system for the numbering of motorboats, which was establlished pursuant to the Federal Boating Act of 1958.

As provided in this approval, the Ohio system shall be operative on and after March 1, 1960. On that date the authority to number motorboats principally used in the State of Ohio will pass to that State and simultaneously the Coast Guard will discontinue numbering such motorboats. Those motorboats presently numbered should continue to display the Coast Guard number until renumbered by Ohio. On and after March 1, 1960, all reports of "boating accidents" which involve motorboats numbered in Ohio will be required to be reported to the Administrator of Watercraft, Division of Watercraft, Department of Natural Resources, Columbus 15, Ohio, pursuant to the Amended Substitute House Bill No. 928, passed July 24, 1959 and approved August 1, 1959; and the administrative rules and regulations of the Division of Watercraft, Department of Natural Resources.

Because § 172.25-15(a)(25), as set forth in this document, is an informative rule about official actions performed by the Commandant, it is hereby found that compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act (respecting notice of proposed rule making, public rule making procedures thereon, and effective date requirements thereof) is unnecessary.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Orders 120, dated July 31, 1950 (15 F.R. 6521), and 167-17, dated June 29, 1955 (20 F.R. 4976), to promulgate rules in accordance with the statutes cited with the informative rule below, the following § 172.25-15(a)(25) is prescribed and shall be in effect on and after the date set forth therein:

§ 172.25-15 Effective dates for approved State systems of numbering.

(a) * * *

(25) Ohio—March 1, 1960.

(Sec. 3, 60 Stat. 238, and sec. 633, 63 Stat. 545; 5 U.S.C. 1002, 14 U.S.C. 633)

Dated: February 29, 1960.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND,
Vice Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commandant.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1993; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:47 a.m.]

Proposed Rule Making

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Part 121]

FOOD ADDITIVES

Notice of Filing of Petition

In re: Notice of filing of petition for issuance of regulation establishing tolerances for chlortetracycline in chicken feed and uncooked chickens:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(b)(5), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348 (b)(5)), the following notice is issued:

A petition has been filed by American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, Post Office Box 383, Princeton, New Jersey, proposing the issuance of a regulation to establish tolerances as follows:

1. For chlortetracycline equivalent to 220 parts per million (0.0220 percent) of chlortetracycline master standard in feed of chickens when fed for the purpose of the treatment of certain infections in chickens.

2. For chlortetracycline equivalent to 4 parts per million (0.0004 percent) chlortetracycline master standard in uncooked kidney of chickens, and for chlortetracycline equivalent to 1 part per million (0.0001 percent) of chlortetracycline master standard in uncooked muscle, liver, and fat of chickens fed at the level and for the purpose described in paragraph 1.

Dated: February 29, 1960.

[SEAL] JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1988; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:46 a.m.]

[21 CFR Part 121]

FOOD ADDITIVES

Substances Generally Recognized as Safe; Supplementary List

In F.R. Doc. 60-1015, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 2, 1960 (25 F.R. 880), the table under "Substances Generally Recognized as Safe" is corrected by deleting the items "0.0125 percent" and "0.0125 percent" from the center column headed "Limits" opposite the items "Methionine" and "Methionine hydroxy analog and its salts."

Dated: February 29, 1960.

[SEAL] JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1989; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 53]

SLAUGHTER LAMBS, YEARLINGS, AND SHEEP

Official U.S. Standards for Grades

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), that the Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of sections 203 and 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1622 and 1624), is considering amending §§ 53.133 and 53.134 of the official standards for slaughter lambs, yearlings, and sheep (7 CFR 53.133 and 53.134).

The changes proposed would make modifications in the present minimum requirements for the Prime and Choice grades. The conformation requirements would be relaxed by about one-half grade in each of these two grades for all age groups. The relaxation of the quality requirements, as evaluated primarily by consideration of external finish in relation to maturity, would vary in the different grades and age groups. The finish requirements would be relaxed by about one-half grade in both the Prime and Choice grades for very young lambs. For older lambs, requirements would be reduced about a full grade in Prime and about two-thirds of a grade in Choice. Quality requirements would be reduced about one-half grade for Prime and Choice grade yearlings and for Choice grade mature sheep. In addition, for all grades it would be prescribed that lambs and sheep which have a superior development of finish for a grade would not be eligible for that grade if their conformation was more than one full grade deficient for that grade.

These changes are being proposed in order to coordinate the slaughter lamb and sheep standards with the changes made in the standards for lamb, yearling mutton, and mutton carcasses, effective March 1, 1960.

It is proposed to amend §§ 53.133 and 53.134 containing the specifications for the official United States standards for grades of slaughter lambs and of slaughter yearlings and sheep to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 53.133 Specifications for official United States standards for grades of slaughter lambs.

(a) *Prime.* (1) Lambs posessing the minimum requirements for the Prime grade are moderately lowset and blocky and thick-fleshed. They are moderately wide over the back, loin, and rump. Shoulders and hips are usually moderately smooth. The twist is moderately deep and full and the legs are moderately large and plump. They generally present a well-rounded appearance due to a slight fullness or plumpness over the crops, loin, and rump. Relatively young lambs, under seven months of age, tend to have a moderately thin fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are readily discernible. Older, more mature lambs have a slightly thin fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are slightly discernible. Prime lambs exhibit evidences or rather high quality. The bones tend to be proportionately small, the joints tend to be smooth, and the body tends to be trim, smooth, and symmetrical.

(2) To qualify for the Prime grade, a lamb must possess the minimum qualifications for finish regardless of the extent that its conformation may exceed the minimum requirements for Prime. However, a development of finish which is superior to that specified as minimum for the Prime grade may compensate, on an equal basis, for a development of conformation which is inferior to that specified for Prime as indicated in the following example: A lamb which has evidences of finish equivalent to the mid-point of the Prime grade may have conformation equivalent to the mid-point of the Choice grade and remain eligible for Prime. However, in no instance may a lamb be graded Prime which has a development of conformation inferior to that specified as minimum for the Choice grade.

(b) *Choice.* (1) Lambs possessing the minimum requirements for the Choice grade tend to be slightly lowset and blocky and thick-fleshed. They tend to be slightly wide over the back, loin, and rump. The shoulders and hips are usually slightly smooth but may exhibit a slight tendency toward prominence. The twist tends to be slightly deep and full, and the legs tend to be slightly thick and plump. Relatively young lambs, under seven months of age, have a thin fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are moderately prominent. Older, more mature lambs have a moderately thin fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are slightly prominent. Choice lambs usually present a moderately refined appearance.

(2) A lamb which has conformation equivalent to at least the mid-point of the Choice grade may have a development of finish equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Good grade and remain eligible for Choice. Also, a development of finish which is superior to that specified as minimum for the Choice grade may compensate, on an equal basis, for a development of conformation which is inferior to that

specified for Choice as indicated in the following example A lamb which has a development of finish equivalent to the mid-point of the Choice grade may have conformation equivalent to the midpoint of the Good grade and remain eligible for Choice. However, in no instance may a lamb be graded Choice which has a development of conformation inferior to that specified as minimum for the Good grade.

(c) *Good.* (1) Lambs possessing the minimum requirements for the Good grade are moderately rangy and upstanding and thin-fleshed. They are slightly narrow over the back, loin, and rump. Hips and shoulders are moderately prominent. The twist is slightly shallow and the legs are slightly small and thin. Relatively young lambs, under seven months of age, have slightly more than a very thin, uneven fat covering over the back, loin, and upper ribs. In handling, the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are prominent. Older, more mature lambs have slightly more than a thin fat covering over the back, ribs, and loin. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are rather prominent. Lambs of this grade may present evidences of slightly low quality. The bones and joints are usually moderately large, and the body is somewhat lacking in symmetry and smoothness.

(2) A lamb which has conformation equivalent to at least the midpoint of the Good grade may have a development of finish equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Utility grade and remain eligible for Good. Also, a development of finish which is superior to that specified as minimum for the Good grade may compensate for a development of conformation which is inferior to that specified for Good on the basis of one-half grade of superior finish for one-third grade of deficient conformation as indicated in the following example: A lamb which has a development of finish equivalent to the midpoint of the Good trade may have conformation equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Utility grade and remain eligible for Good. However, in no instance may a lamb be graded Good which has a development of conformation inferior to that specified as minimum for the Utility grade.

(d) *Utility.* (1) Lambs meeting the minimum requirements for the Utility grade are very rangy and angular. They are very thin-fleshed, very narrow over the back, loin, and rump, and very shallow in the twist. The hips are very prominent and the shoulders are usually open, rough, and prominent. The legs are very small and thin, and present a slightly concave appearance. Regardless of age, Utility lambs show no visible evidence of fat covering. In handling, bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are very prominent. Utility grade lambs are of rather low quality. The bones and joints are proportionately large and the body is very rough and unsymmetrical.

(2) A lamb which has conformation equivalent to at least the midpoint of the Utility grade may have a development of finish equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Cull grade and remain eligible for Utility. Also, a development of finish which is superior to that specified as minimum for the Utility grade may compensate for a development of conformation which is inferior to that specified for Utility on the basis of one-half grade of superior finish for one-third grade of deficient conformation as indicated in the following example: A lamb which has a development of finish equivalent to the midpoint of the Utility grade may have conformation equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Cull grade and remain eligible for Utility.

(e) *Cull.* (1) Typical Cull grade lambs are extremely rangy, angular, and thin-fleshed and extremely narrow and shallow bodied. Shoulders and hips are very prominent. The legs are extremely small and thin and present a very concave appearance. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are extremely prominent and the entire bony framework is very evident. The general appearance is that of low quality. The relative proportion of meat to bone is quite low, joints appear large, and the body is very unsymmetrical.

§ 53.134 Specifications for official United States standards for grades of slaughter yearlings and sheep.

(a) *Prime.* (1) Slaughter sheep older than yearlings are not eligible for the Prime grade.

(2) Yearling sheep possessing the minimum requirements for the Prime grade are moderately lowset and blocky and thick-fleshed. They are moderately wide over the back, loin, and rump. Shoulders and hips are usually moderately smooth. The twist is moderately deep and full, and the legs are moderately large and plump. There is a rather distinct fullness or plumpness evident over the crops, loins, and rump which contributes to a well-rounded appearance. There is a slightly thick fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are hardly discernible. Prime slaughter yearling sheep exhibit evidences of rather high quality. The bones tend to be proportionately small, the joints tend to be smooth, and the body tends to be trim, smooth, and symmetrical.

(3) To qualify for the Prime grade, a yearling must possess the minimum qualifications for finish regardless of the extent that its conformation may exceed the minimum requirements for Prime. However, a development of finish which is superior to that specified as minimum for the Prime grade may compensate, on an equal basis, for a development of conformation which is inferior to that specified for Prime as indicated in the following example: A yearling which has a development of finish equivalent to the mid-point of the Prime grade may have conformation equivalent to the midpoint of the Choice grade and remain eligible for Prime. However, in no instance may a yearling be graded Prime which has a development of conformation inferior to that specified as minimum for the Choice grade.

(4) Yearlings which are otherwise eligible for the Prime grade but which have excessive external fat are not eligible for Prime.

(b) *Choice.* (1) Slaughter sheep possessing the minimum requirements for the Choice grade tend to be slightly lowset and blocky and thickfleshed. They tend to be slightly wide over the back, loin, and rump. The shoulders and hips are usually slightly smooth but may show a slight tendency toward prominence. The twist tends to be slightly deep and full and the legs tend to be slightly thick and plump. Yearling sheep have a slightly thin fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are readily discernible. Mature sheep have a slightly thick fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are slightly discernible. Choice slaughter sheep usually present a moderately refined appearance.

(2) A sheep which has conformation equivalent to at least the midpoint of the Choice grade may have a development of finish equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Good grade and remain eligible for Choice. Also, a development of finish which is superior to that specified as minimum for the Choice grade may compensate, on an equal basis, for a development of conformation which is inferior to that specified for Choice as indicated in the following example: A sheep which has a development of finish equivalent to the mid-point of the Choice grade may have conformation equivalent to the mid-point of the Good grade and remain eligible for Choice. However, in no instance may a sheep be graded Choice which has a development of conformation inferior to that specified as minimum for the Good grade.

(3) Yearlings which are otherwise eligible for the Prime grade but which have excessive external fat are included in the Choice grade. Sheep which are otherwise eligible for the Choice grade but which have excessive external fat are not eligible for Choice.

(c) *Good.* (1) Slaughter sheep possessing the minimum requirements for the Good grade are slightly rangy and upstanding and thin-fleshed. They are slightly narrow over the back, loin, and rump. Hips and shoulders are moderately prominent. The twist is slightly shallow and the legs slightly small and thin. Yearling sheep have slightly more than a moderately thin fat covering over the back, loin, and upper ribs. In handling, the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are rather prominent. Mature sheep have a slightly thin fat covering over the back, ribs, and loin. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are slightly prominent. Sheep of this grade may present evidences of slightly low quality. The body is somewhat lacking in symmetry and smoothness.

(2) A sheep which has conformation equivalent to at least the mid-point of the Good grade may have a development

of finish equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Utility grade and remain eligible for Good. Also, a development of finish which is superior to that specified as minimum for the Good grade may compensate for a development of conformation which is inferior to that specified for Good on the basis of one-half grade of superior finish for one-third grade of deficient conformation as indicated in the following example: A sheep which has evidences of finish equivalent to the mid-point of the Good grade may have conformation equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Utility grade and remain eligible for Good. However, in no instance may a sheep be graded Good which has a development of conformation inferior to that specified as minimum for the Utility grade.

(d) *Utility.* (1) Slaughter sheep meeting the minimum requirements for Utility grade are very rangy and angular. They are very thin-fleshed, very narrow over the back, loin, and rump, and very shallow in the twist. The hips are very prominent and the shoulders are usually open, rough, and prominent. The legs are very small and thin and present a slightly concave appearance. Regardless of age, Utility grade slaughter sheep show no visible evidence of fat covering. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are so thinly covered that they are very prominent. Utility grade slaughter sheep are of rather low quality. The bones and joints are proportionately large and the body is very rough and unsymmetrical.

(2) A sheep which has conformation equivalent to at least the mid-point of the Utility grade may have a development of finish equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Cull grade and remain eligible for Utility. Also, a development of finish which is superior to that specified as minimum for the Utility grade may compensate for a development of conformation which is inferior to that specified for Utility on the basis of one-half grade of superior finish for one-third grade of deficient conformation as indicated in the following example: A sheep which has a development of finish equivalent to the mid-point of the Utility grade may have conformation equivalent to the minimum for the upper one-third of the Cull grade and remain eligible for Utility.

(e) *Cull.* (1) Typical Cull grade sheep are extremely rangy, angular, and thin-fleshed and extremely narrow and shallow bodied. Shoulders and hips are very prominent. The legs are extremely small and thin and present a very concave appearance. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are extremely prominent and the entire bony framework is very evident. The general appearance is that of low quality. The relative proportion of meat to bone is quite low, joints appear large, and the body is very unsymmetrical.

Any interested person who wishes to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed amendment may do so by filing them with the Director of the Livestock Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., within 30 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of March 1960.

ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Deputy Administrator,
Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1999; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:48 a.m.]

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

[AA 643.3]

CORNSTARCH FROM BELGIUM

Determination of No Sales at Less Than Fair Value

FEBRUARY 29, 1960.

A complaint was received that cornstarch from Belgium was being sold to the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act of 1921.

I hereby determine that cornstarch from Belgium is not being, nor is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)).

Statement of reasons. It was established that cornstarch is sold to this country, for home consumption in Belgium, and to third countries. The quantity sold for home consumption was too small in relation to the quantity sold otherwise than for exportation to the United States to form an adequate basis for comparison. Consequently, for fair value purposes, purchase price was compared to third country price.

In calculating third country price, deductions were made for inland and ocean freight, insurance, and commission. Adjustment was also made for the difference in cost of packing.

In calculating purchase, allowance was made for inland and ocean freight, the cornstarch being sold to the United States C&F port of arrival.

On the basis of the foregoing, it was found, with the exception of one sale, that the purchase price was not less than the third country price for the period under review. The quantity involved in the one sale was considered to be not more than insignificant.

This determination and the statement of reasons therefor are published pursuant to section 201(c) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(c)).

[SEAL] A. GILMORE FLUES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1994; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:47 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION AND DELEGATIONS OF FINAL AUTHORITY

The Statement of Organization and Delegations of Final Authority of the Office of Alien Property (24 F.R. 6354), as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

1. *Establishment and functions.* The Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, was established by the Attorney General to administer functions vested in him relating to the control or vesting of foreign owned property, the administration of property vested under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, including allowance and payment of claims asserted with respect thereto, and litigation connected with any of the foregoing functions. The Attorney General has also designated the Office of Alien Property to carry out the administration of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, including the vesting, administration and liquidation of blocked property of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and certain nationals of these countries, the allowance and payment of claims asserted with respect to such vested property and the conduct of litigation connected therewith. The Administration of the aforesaid Title II by the Office of Alien Property also includes the divesting of property of certain nationals of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania vested under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended.

2. *Direction.* The Office of Alien Property is under the supervision and direction of a Director, who is an Assistant Attorney General, and is responsible to the Attorney General. The Director acts for and on behalf of the Attorney General. All of the authority, rights, privileges, powers, duties, and functions of the Office of Alien Property may be exercised by the Director or by any agencies, instrumentalities, agents, delegates, or other personnel appointed or designated by him.

3. *Authority under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended.* (a) Authority under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, was delegated to the Alien Property Custodian by the President pursuant to the following Executive Orders:

(1) Executive Order 9095 of March 11, 1942, 7 F.R. 1971, as amended by Executive Order 9193 of July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; and Executive Order 9567 of June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; and modified by Executive Order 9760 of July 23, 1946, 11 F.R. 7999, 3 CFR, 1946 Supp.

(2) Executive Order 9142 of April 21, 1942, 7 F.R. 2985, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.

(3) Executive Order 9325 of April 7, 1943, 8 F.R. 1682, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.

(4) Executive Order 9725 of May 16, 1946, 11 F.R. 5381, 3 CFR, 1946 Supp.

(b) The Office of Alien Property Custodian was terminated, and all powers and authority vested in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian or the Office of Alien Property Custodian were transferred to or vested in the Attorney General by Executive Order 9788 of October 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981, 3 CFR, 1946 Supp.

(c) Jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, over certain assets which were blocked by Executive Order 8389 of April 10, 1940, 5 F.R. 1400, as amended, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; was transferred to the Attorney General by Executive Order 9989 of August 20, 1948, 13 F.R. 4891, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp. By Executive Order 10348 of April 26, 1952, 17 F.R. 3769, 3 CFR, 1952 Supp.; the aforesaid Executive Orders and all delegations, regulations, rulings, instructions and licenses under said Orders were continued in force according to their terms for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed by Proclamation 2914 of December 16, 1950, 15 F.R. 9029, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

(d) By Executive Order 10244 of May 17, 1951, 16 F.R. 4689, 3 CFR, 1951 Supp., the President designated the Attorney General to exercise functions relating to the settlement of intercustodial disputes regarding enemy property conferred by the Act of September 28, 1950 (64 Stat. 1079; 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 40).

(e) Certain functions under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, relating to the Philippines, which were conferred on the President by the Philippine Property Act of 1946, as amended (60 Stat. 418, 64 Stat. 1116, 22 U.S.C. and Sup. 1382), were delegated to the Philippine Alien Property Administration by the following orders:

(1) Execuitve Order 9789 of October 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981, 3 CFR, 1946 Supp.

(2) Executive Order 9818 of January 7, 1947, 12 F.R. 133, 3 CFR, 1947 Supp.

(3) Executive Order 9921 of January 10, 1948, 13 F.R. 171, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.

(f) The Philippine Alien Property Administration was terminated by Executive Order 10254 of June 15, 1951, 16 F.R. 5289, 3 CFR, 1951 Supp., and all powers and authority vested in or transferred to the Philippine Alien Property Administration or the Philippine Alien Property Administrator were transferred to or vested in the Attorney General.

(g) By section 2 of Executive Order 10587 of January 13, 1955, 20 F.R. 361, the President delegated to the Attorney General all functions under section 32(h) of the Trading With the Enemy Act other than that of designating successors in interest thereunder. By section 3 of that Order the Attorney General was authorized to designate any officer or agency of the Department of Justice to carry out the functions delegated to him.

(h) Section 6 of Attorney General's Order No. 175-59, effective April 1, 1959, confers the foregoing powers and authority upon the Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property, subject however to the provisions of sections 9(a)(2) and 23 of said Order No. 175-59.

4. *Authority Under Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of*

1949. (a) By section 1 of Executive Order 10644 of November 7, 1955, 20 F.R. 8363, the President designated and empowered the Attorney General, and any Assistant Attorney General designated by the Attorney General, to perform the functions conferred on the President and any designee of the President by Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, added by Public Law 285, 84th Congress, approved August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 562). By section 2 of this Executive Order the President also designated the Attorney General as the officer in whom property shall vest under the said Title II.

(b) Pursuant to section 1 of the said Executive Order 10644, Attorney General's Order No. 175–59 confers upon the Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property, the functions conferred upon the President and any designee of the President by the said Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, subject however to the provisions of sections 9(a)(2) and 23 of said Order No. 175–59.

5. *Organization.* The Office of Alien Property is composed of the following principal subdivisions, with functions and authority as indicated:

(a) *Office of the Director.* This Office consists of the Director, the Deputy Director, the Legal and Legislative Counsel, the Administrative Officer and the Hearing Examiners.

(1) The Director exercises the functions and authority noted in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this notice.

(2) The Deputy Director may exercise any of the authority, rights, privileges, powers, duties and functions of the Director in the absence of the Director or in the event of his inability to act, or at any other time, to the extent delegated to him. In performing the aforesaid duties the Deputy Director will act for and on behalf of the Attorney General.

(3) The Legal and Legislative Counsel, in the event of the absence or inability to act of both the Director and the Deputy Director, shall be Acting Director. In such event, or at any other time to the extent delegated to him, the Legal and Legislative Counsel may exercise any of the authority, rights, privileges, powers, duties and functions of the Director. In performing the aforesaid duties the Legal and Legislative Counsel will act for and on behalf of the Attorney General.

(4) The Hearing Examiners, consisting of a Chief Hearing Examiner and such other hearing examiners as may from time to time be qualified and appointed pursuant to the requirements of section 11 of the Administrative Procedures Act, hear contested claims and issue recommended decisions with respect thereto under sections 9(a), 32, and 34 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and sections 207(b) and 208 of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. The Hearing Examiners handle such other matters not inconsistent with their duties as hearing examiners as may be assigned by the Director or the Deputy Director. The Hearing Examiners are hereby severally delegated authority to exercise the powers conferred upon hearing examiners by the Rules of Procedure for Claims of the Office of Alien Property (8 CFR).

(5) The Administrative Officer is responsible for internal administrative functions, maintains statistical records of the Office of Alien Property and prepares official reports.

(i) The Administrative Officer is authorized to exercise such powers and authority as may be necessary and appropriate in the performance of his functions.

(ii) The Administrative Officer is authorized to authenticate, certify and attest copies of books, records, papers, and documents in the official custody of the Office of Alien Property; to subscribe the name of the Director or the Deputy Director to such certificates, and to affix the seal of the Office of Alien Property.

(b) *Claims Section.* Under the supervision of the Chief, Claims Section, this Section processes all claims under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 for the return of vested property or payment of debts of former owners of vested property except claims related to the case entitled Societe Internationale Pour Participations Industrielles et Commerciales v. Rogers. This Section also conducts all litigation arising under the provisions of section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and sections 207(b) and 208 of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. This Section is also responsible for the investigation, processing and preparation of divesting recommendations and orders under sections 202(a) and 202(b) of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 and for the authorization of transfers of divested funds to the Treasury Department under said sections 202(a) and 202(b).

(1) The Chief, Claims Section, is authorized to exercise such powers and authority as may be necessary and appropriate in the performance of his functions, including the powers conferred upon him by the Rules of Procedure for Claims.

(2) In the exercise of such authority, insofar as it relates to a position taken by the Claims Section prior to allowance or final disallowance of a claim, the Chief, Claims Section, shall sign in his own name and title.

(3) The Chief, Claims Section, is authorized to execute receipts, surrenders, releases or other instruments to evidence action which may be consummated in litigation handled by the Section.

(c) *Litigation Section.* Under the supervision of the Chief, Litigation Section, this Section conducts all litigation concerning the Office except those matters which are assigned elsewhere under or pursuant to sections 5(b) and 5(d) hereof.

(1) The Chief, Litigation Section, is authorized to exercise such powers and authority as may be necessary and appropriate in the performance of his functions.

(2) The Chief, Litigation Section, is authorized to execute receipts, surrenders, releases or other instruments to evidence action which may be consummated in litigation handled by the Section.

(d) *Special Litigation Section.* Under the supervision of the Chief, Special Litigation Section, this Section conducts the case of Societe Internationale Pour Participations Industrielles et Commerciales v. Rogers, and all related cases and claims. The Special Litigation Section also conducts all litigation specially assigned by the Director or Deputy Director.

(1) The Chief, Special Litigation Section, is authorized to exercise such powers and authority as may be necessary and appropriate in the performance of his duties.

(2) The Chief, Special Litigation Section, is authorized to execute receipts, releases or other instruments to evidence action which may be consummated in litigation handled by the Section.

(e) *Comptroller's Section.* Under the supervision of the Comptroller, this Section maintains accounting records regarding vested property; prepares financial reports of the Office of Alien Property; deposits for collection with the Treasurer of the United States currency, checks, and drafts paid to or received by the Office of Alien Property; transfers the proceeds to the account of the Attorney General with the Treasurer of the United States; covers the net proceeds of vested property into the Treasury under sections 202(a) and 202(b) of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, transfers divested funds into blocked accounts in the Treasury under said sections 202(a) and 202(b) and makes disbursements by the issuance of checks in payment of taxes, expenses of and claims allowed by the Office of Alien Property. This Section also performs certain other functions in connection with effectuating returns of vested property.

(1) The Comptroller is authorized to exercise such powers and authority as may be necessary and appropriate in the performance of his functions.

(2) The Disbursing Officer, within the Comptroller's Section, is authorized to collect moneys for the Office of Alien Property; to deposit for collection with the Treasurer of the United States currency, checks, and drafts paid to or received by the Office of Alien Property; to transfer the proceeds to the account of the Attorney General with the Treasurer of the United States; to cover the net proceeds of vested property into the Treasury under sections 202(a) and 202(b) of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949; to transfer divested funds into blocked accounts in the Treasury under said sections 202(a) and 202(b); and to make disbursements by issuance of checks in payment of taxes, necessary and proper expenses of the Office of Alien Property and duly allowed claims. In the exercise of such authority, he is authorized to act in his own name and title.

(f) *Overseas Office.* This Office, under the Chief, Overseas Office, administers all functions of the Office of Alien Property in Europe.

6. *Form of signature.* Except for the Director, Deputy Director, and Legal and

Legislative Counsel, and as otherwise indicated in paragraph 5 of this notice, the designated officials of the Office of Alien Property, in exercising authority conferred on them, will sign in the following form:

(Name)
Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property.
By ----------
(Title)

7. *Location of offices.* The Office of Alien Property maintains offices as follows:

(a) *Washington, D.C.* Federal Home Loan Bank Building, 101 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

(b) *Overseas office.* Munich, Germany.

(40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, 60 Stat. 50, 925, 64 Stat. 1079, 50 U.S.C. App. and Sup. 1–40; 60 Stat. 418, 64 Stat. 1116, 22 U.S.C. and Sup. 1382; 69 Stat. 562; E.O. 8389, April 10, 1940, 5 F.R. 1400, as amended, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9142, April 21, 1942, 7 F.R. 2985, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 7 F.R. 5205, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; E.O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 10 F.R. 6917, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E.O. 9725, May 16, 1946, 11 F.R. 5381, 3 CFR, 1946 Supp.; E.O. 9788, October 14, 1946, 11 F.R. 11981, 3 CFR, 1946 Supp.; E.O. 9818, January 1, 1947, 12 F.R. 133, 3 CFR, 1947 Supp.; E.O. 9921, January 10, 1948, 13 F.R. 171, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.; E.O. 9989, August 20, 1948, 13 F.R. 4981, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.; Proc. 2914, December 16, 1950, 15 F.R. 9029, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; E.O. 10244, May 17, 1951, 16 F.R. 4639, 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; E.O. 10254, June 15, 1951, 16 F.R. 5829, 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; E.O. 10348, April 26, 1952, 17 F.R. 3769, 3 CFR, 1952 Supp.; E.O. 10587, January 13, 1955, 20 F.R. 361; E.O. 10644, November 7, 1955, 20 F.R. 8363)

Executed at Washington D.C., February 29, 1960.

[SEAL] DALLAS S. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F.R. Doc. 60–1981; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:45 a.m.]

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE: PROVISIONAL ACCESSION OF TUNISIA; RELATIONS WITH POLAND

Cancellation of Hearing

On January 29, 1960, the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements issued a notice of intention to consider participating in arrangements, not involving the conduct of new tariff negotiations, for the provisional accession of Tunisia to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and for accomplishing relations with Poland under the General Agreement closer than the observer status now applicable to that country.

On the same date the Committee for Reciprocity Information issued a notice stating that a public hearing would be held beginning at 10 a.m. on March 15, 1960 in the Hearing Room of the Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C., for the purpose of hearing oral statements regarding any aspect of these proposals by persons who had made applications to be heard and had filed written briefs on or before February 29, 1960.

No such applications or written briefs having been received within the time specified, the public hearings scheduled to open at 10 a.m. on March 15, 1960, are hereby cancelled.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 2d day of March 1960.

EDWARD YARDLEY,
Secretary, Committee for Reciprocity Information.

[F.R. Doc. 60–2053; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:49 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G–20445 etc.]

ESTATE OF LYDA BUNKER HUNT ET AL.

Order Providing for Hearings and Suspending Proposed Changes in Rates

FEBRUARY 25, 1960.

In the Order Providing for Hearings and Suspending Proposed Changes in Rates, issued December 23, 1959 and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 31, 1959 (24 F.R.; p. 11111) should be corrected to read as follows: after "By the Commission." change "filings in Docket No. G–20455," to "filings in Docket No. G–20445."

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 60–1976; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. G–20584]

KANSAS-NEBRASKA NATURAL GAS CO., INC.

Notice of Application and Date of Hearing

FEBRUARY 26, 1960.

Take notice that on December 28, 1959, supplemented on January 28, 1960, Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company, Inc. (Applicant) filed in Docket No. G–20584 an application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of unspecified minor routine natural gas facilities to enable Applicant to make new direct industrial sales of natural gas from its main pipeline system from time to time during the calendar year 1960, all as more fully set forth in the application, as supplemented, which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The total cost of the facilities for which authorization is sought, consisting of taps, short branch lines, and measuring and regulating equipment, is not to exceed $250,000, with no individual project to exceed a cost of $30,000, said costs to be paid out of current working funds.

The total annual deliveries to new industrial customers under this proposal are not to exceed 1,750,000 Mcf per year, for use in dehydration, processing, electric generation (internal combustion engines) and other miscellaneous industrial plants, but Applicant states that none of the facilities for which authorization is sought herein will be used to deliver gas for use as boiler fuel to generate electricity.

The purpose of this "budget-type" application is to eliminate the time and expense involved in the filing and processing of numerous minor certificate applications. The service to be rendered hereunder would be seasonal and interruptible.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on March 24, 1960, at 9:30 a.m., e.s.t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before March 15, 1960. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 60–1977; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. G–19086 etc.]

PEOPLES GULF COAST NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CO. ET AL.

Notice of Applications, Consolidation and Date of Hearing

FEBRUARY 26, 1960.

In the matter of Peoples Gulf Coast Natural Gas Pipeline Company, and Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, Docket No. G–19086; Hassie Hunt Trust, Operator, et al., Docket No. G–19115; H. L. Hunt, Operator, et al., Docket No. G–19116; Hunt Oil Company, Docket No. G–19117; William Herbert Hunt Trust Estate, Operator, Docket No. G–19118; Lamar Hunt Estate, Docket No. G–19119; George W. Graham, Inc.,

Operator, et al., Docket No. G–19123; Placid Oil Company, Operator, et al., Docket Nos. G–19124, G–19125; Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, Docket No. G–20202; Iowa Southern Utilities Company, Docket No. G–20313; Missouri Utilities Company, Docket No. G–20335; City of Corning, Iowa, Docket No. G–20591; Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company, Docket No. G–20593.

Docket No. G–20202. Take notice that on November 20, 1959, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America (Natural) filed in Docket No. G–20202 an application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of additional facilities to increase the daily design sales capacity of its system by 100,000 Mcf per day, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Natural proposes to construct and operate the following facilities:

(1) 151.21 miles of 36-inch partial loop pipeline paralleling existing transmission pipelines at various locations between Compressor Station No. 103, located in Ford County, Kansas, and Joliet, Illinois meter station;

(2) Approximately 180 miles of 24-inch pipeline in Oklahoma and Kansas between Compressor Station No. 156, located in Kiowa County, Oklahoma, and Compressor Station No. 103;

(3) Additional metering and regulating facilities at Joliet, Illinois metering station.

Natural estimates the cost of its project will be $31,200,000, which Natural proposes to finance by issuing first mortgage bonds in the principal amount of $25,000,000 and by funds on hand. In the event that interest savings can be achieved by interim financing, Natural proposes to enter into short-term bank loans which would be funded out of the proceeds of the permanent financing.

Natural proposes to expand the capacity of its system by 100,000 Mcf per day (105,000 Mcf per day on an "as billed" basis) which would be sold to existing customers as follows:

(1) Northern Illinois Gas Company, 52,500 Mcf per day;

(2) Northern Indiana Public Service Company, 10,500 Mcf per day;

(3) The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, 42,000 Mcf per day.

Docket No. G–20313. Take further notice that on December 7, 1959, Iowa Southern Utilities Company (Iowa Southern) filed in Docket No. G–20313 an application pursuant to section 7(a) of the Natural Gas Act for the purpose of obtaining the authorizations necessary to provide natural gas service to the communities of Columbus Junction and Harper, Iowa, and to obtain the gas supply for the proposed services from Natural, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Iowa Southern estimates the requirements for these communities to be as follows:

[In thousand cubic feet]

	1st year	2d year	3d year
Columbus Junction:			
Peak day	267	471	624
Annual	30,902	53,304	70,155
Harper:			
Peak day	72	96	117
Annual	22,003	24,682	26,976

The requirements for Harper include 13,500 Mcf annually which would be used to serve an interruptible industrial customer.

Iowa Southern proposes to construct 7.1 miles of 3-inch lateral pipeline estimated to cost $79,615 and a distribution system estimated to cost $119,577 for service to Columbus Junction. Iowa Southern proposes to construct a distribution system which will cost $32,624 for service to Harper, all of which would be financed as a part of its normal overall construction.

Docket No. G–20335. Take further notice that on December 9, 1959, Missouri Utilities Company filed in Docket No. G–20335 an application pursuant to section 7(a) of the Natural Gas Act for an order directing Peoples Gulf Coast Natural Gas Pipeline Company[1] (Peoples Gulf Coast) to establish connection of its transportation facilities with the facilities of and to sell natural gas to Missouri Utilities, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Missouri Utilities Company proposes to construct approximately 16 miles of 3-inch lateral pipeline from the Peoples Gulf Coast main pipeline to the towns of Advance, Lutesville and Marble Hill, Missouri, for the sale and delivery of natural gas to those towns. Missouri Utilities proposes to deliver the following amounts of natural gas to those towns:

[In thousand cubic feet]

Year	Annual	Peak day
1st	52,165	510
2d	92,080	895
3d	134,085	1,375

The estimated cost for the required facilities is $275,385 which would be financed from funds in Missouri's treasury.

Docket No. G–20591. Take further notice that on December 29, 1959 the City of Corning, Iowa filed in Docket No. G–20591 an application pursuant to section 7(a) of the Natural Gas Act for an order directing Natural to establish connection of its transportation facilities with those proposed to be constructed by the City of Corning and to sell and deliver to the City its natural gas requirements, all as more fully set forth in its application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The City of Corning is seeking a supply of gas in the following amounts:

[In thousand cubic feet]

Year	Annual	Peak day
1st	185,025	892
2d	215,043	1,171
3d	253,961	1,402

The City of Corning proposes to construct approximately 9 miles of 4-inch lateral line, connecting its proposed distribution system with Natural's transmission line. It is estimated that the cost will be approximately $455,000 which would be financed by the issuance of bonds.

Docket No. G–20593. Take further notice that Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company (Iowa-Illinois) filed an application pursuant to sections 7 (a), (c) of the Natural Gas Act for an order directing Natural to establish connection of its transportation facilities with Iowa-Illinois' facilities and to sell natural gas to it and for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing Iowa-Illinois to construct and operate 26 miles of pipeline facilities, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Iowa-Illinois proposes to supply natural gas to the communities of Wilton and West Liberty, Iowa. Iowa-Illinois proposes to install a distribution system in each community and to construct approximately 26 miles of 3- to 6-inch lateral pipeline connecting with Natural's facilities.

Requirements for these communities are estimated as follows:

[In thousand cubic feet]

	1st year	2d year	3d year
West Liberty:			
Peak day	967	1,268	1,447
Annual	113,105	134,083	149,971
Wilton:			
Peak day	692	911	1,039
Annual	85,938	102,919	114,925

The estimated total cost of the proposed facilities, including the distribution facilities to these towns, is $1,022,672, which would be paid from current working funds and would be financed in conjunction with other construction.

Notice of the application filed by Peoples Gulf Coast Natural Gas Pipeline Company, et al., in Docket Nos. G–19086, et al., was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 9, 1960 (25 F.R. 1143). By its application Peoples Gulf Coast proposes to expand the capacity of its system by approximately 85,000 Mcf per day. Under the proposal in that application Peoples Gulf Coast would sell all of its gas to Natural which, in turn, would sell to present and prospective customers of both systems. Of the proposed increase of 85,000 Mcf per day, 10,632 Mcf per day would be reserved for service to new areas. The 7(a) applicants in the instant proceedings would obtain their supplies of natural gas from this 10,632 Mcf per day.

These related matters should be heard on a consolidated record and disposed of as promptly as possible under the ap-

[1] Peoples Gulf Coast Natural Gas Pipeline Company has been substituted for Texas-Illinois Natural Gas Pipeline Company in all matters before the Commission by order of the Commission dated December 8, 1959.

plicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on March 28, 1960 at 10:00 a.m., e.s.t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street, NW., Washington D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such applications:

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before March 18, 1960.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1978; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:45 a.m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 24S-1729]

AETNA OIL DEV. CO., INC.

Notice and Order for Hearing

FEBRUARY 29, 1960.

I. Aetna Oil Dev. Co., Inc. (issuer), an Arizona corporation, 840 First National Bank Building, Phoenix, Arizona, filed with the Commission on January 4, 1960 a notification on Form 1-A and an offering circular relating to a proposed offering of 2,450, five year callable-convertible 4½ percent debentures, par value $100 at a price of $112.50 per debenture for an aggregate amount of $275,625 for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of section 3(b) thereof and Regulation A promulgated thereunder.

II. The Commission on February 3, 1960 issued an order pursuant to Rule 261 of the general rules and regulations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, temporarily suspending the exemption under Regulation A and affording to any person having an interest therein, an opportunity to request a hearing pursuant to Rule 261. A written request for hearing was received by the Commission.

The Commission deeming it necessary and appropriate to determine whether to vacate the temporary suspension order or to enter an order permanently suspending the exemption,

It is hereby ordered, That a hearing under the applicable provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules of the Commission be held at the San Francisco Regional Office of the Commission, Pacific Building, 821 Market Street, San Francisco 3, California, at 10:00 a.m., March 14, 1960 with respect to the following matters and questions without prejudice, however, to the specification of additional issues which may be presented in these proceedings:

A. Whether the exemption provided by Regulation A is not available for the securities purported to be offered in that:

1. The notification on Form 1-A fails to set forth adequate information required by Item 2(b) thereof concerning affiliates of the issuer.

2. The notification on Form 1-A fails to furnish exhibits under Item 11, including copies of the debentures, the trust indenture under which such debentures are to be issued, articles of incorporation, by-laws, consents of underwriters, and copies of material leases.

3. The offering circular fails to disclose the method by which the debentures are to be offered and the names and addresses of underwriters as required by Item 5 of Schedule I.

4. The offering circular fails to disclose the arrangements for the return of funds to subscribers if all the securities to be offered are not sold, or state that there are no such arrangements, as required by Item 6(b) of Schedule I.

5. The offering circular fails to disclose the costs to officers, directors and promoters of the assets transferred by said officers, directors and promoters in exchange for debentures and stock as required by Item 9(c) of Schedule I.

6. The offering circular fails to set forth adequate financial statements reflecting the issuer's financial condition as required by Item 11 of Schedule I.

B. Whether the offering circular contains untrue statements of material facts and omits to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances in which they are made, not misleading, particularly with respect to:

1. The unqualified statements in the offering circular relative to commercial production by nationally known companies from fields allegedly surrounding the issuer's property.

2. The unqualified statements in the offering circular with respect to the geological structure of the area, including the issuer's properties and the claim that production can be economically marketed.

3. The failure to disclose the distance of the issuer's properties from producing properties and the existence and location of dry holes between producing properties and the issuer's properties.

4. The overstatement of the assets in the balance sheet.

5. The failure to disclose speculative aspects of the offering.

6. The failure to disclose the material terms and conditions of the various leases held by the issuer and the location of said leases.

7. The failure to disclose adequately the issuer's relation to United Gas and Oil, Inc. and Monarch Gas Corporation.

8. The failure to adequately disclose the terms and conditions of the debentures.

9. The failure to disclose that there is no market for the debentures.

C. Whether the offering would be made in violation of section 17 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

D. Whether the order dated February 3, 1960 temporarily suspending the exemption under Regulation A should be vacated or made permanent.

III. *It is further ordered,* That James Ewell or any officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at the hearing and any officer or officers so designated to preside at any such hearing are hereby authorized to exercise all of the powers granted to the Commission under sections 19(b), 21, and 22(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and to hearing officers under the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That the Secretary of the Commission shall serve a copy of this order by registered mail on the Aetna Oil Dev. Co., Inc. that notice of the entering of this order should be given to all other persons by general releases of the Commission and by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Any person who desires to be heard or otherwise wishes to participate in such hearing shall file with the Secretary of the Commission on or before March 12, 1960 a request relative thereto as provided in Rule XVII of the Commission's rules of practice.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 60-1982; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:46 a.m.]

[File No. 70-3861]

MICHIGAN WISCONSIN PIPE LINE CO. AND AMERICAN NATURAL GAS CO.

Proposed Increase in Authorized Common Stock and Intra-System Issuance, Sale and Acquisition of Shares of Common Stock, and Issuance and Sale of Promissory Notes to Banks

FEBRUARY 26, 1960.

Notice is hereby given that American Natural Gas Company ("American"), a registered holding company, and Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company ("Michigan Wisconsin"), a non public-utility subsidiary, have filed with this Commission a joint application-declaration, pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("Act"), designating sections 6(b), 9, 10 and 12 (f) of the Act and Rules 43, 50(a) (2) and (3) and 70(b)(2) thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions. All interested persons are referred to the joint application-declaration on file in the offices of the Commission for a statement of the proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Michigan Wisconsin proposes to increase its authorized common stock, par value $100 per share, from 460,000 shares to 520,000 shares and to issue and sell the additional 60,000 shares to American for a cash consideration of $6,000,000.

Michigan Wisconsin also proposes to issue and sell to banks, from time to time

during 1960, up to $35,000,000 face amount of its unsecured promissory notes in amounts as indicated below:

Name of Bank and Amount	
The First National City Bank of New York, New York, N.Y.	$12,000,000
The Hanover Bank, New York, N.Y.	7,000,000
Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.	7,000,000
National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.	7,000,000
First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,250,000
Marine National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	750,000
Total	35,000,000

The notes are to be dated as of the date of issuance and are to mature July 31, 1961. Interest on the notes is to be at the prime rate of The First National City Bank of New York in effect on the date of each borrowing and is to be adjusted on all notes to the prime rate of such bank in effect at the beginning of each 90-day period subsequent to the date of the first borrowing. There is no commitment fee, and the notes may be prepaid at any time without penalty. The notes are to be issued in varying amounts and at various dates as funds are required and are to be paid in 1961 from the proceeds of a permanent financing program which is to be submitted to the Commission at that time.

The proceeds from the above sale of common stock and notes are to be applied toward Michigan Wisconsin's 1960 construction program which, it is stated, will cost $74,000,000 and increase its annual gas delivery capacity by approximately 120 billion cubic feet. According to the filing, applications to construct the necessary facilities have been conditionally approved or are pending before the Federal Power Commission and construction of the facilities is to commence about April 1, 1960. Michigan Wisconsin expects to obtain the balance of the necessary construction funds from cash on hand, and from the proceeds of the sale of $30,000,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds which will be the subject of a subsequent filing with the Commission.

The fees and expenses to be incurred by Michigan Wisconsin are estimated to aggregate $11,500 and consist of $6,000 for Federal issue tax, $2,500 fees and taxes of various states, $500 of counsel fees, $1,000 for services rendered at cost by the system service company and $1,500 of miscellaneous costs.

Michigan Wisconsin will file an application with the Michigan Public Service Commission requesting authority to issue and sell the common stock. A copy of the application and the order entered in respect thereof are to be supplied by amendment. It is represented that no other State commission and no Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than March 14, 1960, request in writing that a hearing be held on the matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law, if any, raised by said joint application-declaration which he desires to controvert; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington 25, D.C. At any time after said date the joint application-declaration, as filed or as it may be amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule 23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the Act, or the Commission may grant exemption from its rules as provided in Rules 20(a) and 100 thereof or take such other action as it may deem appropriate.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 60-1983; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:46 a.m.]

[File No. 70-3860]

MISSISSIPPI POWER CO.

Proposed Issuance and Sale at Competitive Bidding of Principal Amount of First Mortgage Bonds; Issuance of Principal Amount of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund Purposes

FEBRUARY 25, 1960.

Notice is hereby given that Mississippi Power Company ("Mississippi"), a public-utility subsidiary of The Southern Company ("Southern"), a registered holding company, has filed with this Commission a declaration and an amendment thereto pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("Act") designating sections 6(a) and 7 of the Act and Rule 50 promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions.

All interested persons are referred to said application on file in the offices of the Commission for a statement of the proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Mississippi proposes to issue and sell, subject to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule 50, $4,000,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds, -- percent Series due 1990. The interest rate (to be a multiple of ⅛ of 1 percent (and the price to be paid to Mississippi (to be not less than 99 percent nor more than 102¾ percent of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest) will be determined by the competitive bidding. The bonds will be issued under an Indenture dated September 1, 1941, between Mississippi and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, as heretofore supplemented and as to be further supplemented by a Supplemental Indenture to be dated March 1, 1960.

Mississippi proposes to apply the proceeds from the sale of the bonds toward the construction or acquisition of permanent improvements, extensions and additions to its utility plant.

Mississippi also proposes to issue, on or prior to June 1, 1960, $421,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds, 4⅝ percent Series due 1987, under the provisions of the above described indenture, and to surrender such bonds to the trustee in accordance with the sinking fund provisions thereof. The bonds are to be identical with those authorized April 3, 1957 (File No. 70-3572) and are to be issued on the basis of property additions thus making available for construction purposes cash which would otherwise have to be used to satisfy sinking fund requirements or to purchase bonds for such purpose.

The fees and expenses to be incurred in connection with the proposed issuance and sale of bonds at competitive bidding are estimated at $35,712 and include Charges of Trustee, $2,500; Printing, $7,500; Services of Southern Services, Inc., $7,000; fees of Company Counsel, $6,000; fees of Accountants, $3,500.

The fee of counsel for the underwriters estimated at $3,600 is to be paid by the successful bidder. The fees and expenses to be paid in connection with the issuance of bonds for sinking fund purposes are estimated at $500 and consist of Trustee's charges of $250 and miscellaneous expenses of $250.

It is stated that no State or Federal commission other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than March 8, 1960, request in writing that a hearing be held on the matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law, if any, raised by said declaration which he desires to controvert; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington 25, D.C. At any time after said date the declaration, as amended, or as it may further be amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule 23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the Act, or the Commission may grant exemption from its rules as provided in Rules 20(a) and 100 thereof or take such other action as it may deem appropriate.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 60-1984; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

IDAHO

Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Reservation of Lands

FEBRUARY 26, 1960.

The Department of the Army has filed an application, Serial Number Idaho 011005 for the withdrawal of the lands described below, from all forms of appropriation under the Public Land Laws.

The applicant desires the land for use as a Nike-Hercules Battery Site.

For a period of thirty days from the date of publication of this notice, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed withdrawal may present their views in writing to the undersigned officer of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 2237, Boise, Idaho.

If circumstances warrant it, a public hearing will be held at a convenient time and place, which will be announced.

The determination of the Secretary on the application will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A separate notice will be sent to each interested party of record.

The lands involved in the application are:

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 4 S., R. 3 E.,
Sec. 11; NW¼NE¼NE¼NW¼, S½N½NE¼NW¼, N½NW¼NE¼NW¼, S½NE¼NW¼, NE¼NE¼NW¼NW¼, S½NE¼NW¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼, N½S½SW¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼SW¼NW¼, S½SE¼SW¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼, SW¼SE¼NW¼, NW¼SE¼SE¼NW¼, N½NW¼NE¼SW¼, N½NE¼NW¼SW¼.

This area includes a total of 137.50 acres located in Elmore County, Idaho.

Within the above area the following described lands, designated as Parcel 2, are to be withdrawn for exclusive use of the applicant only:

Beginning at a point south 66°08'42" east, 1,817.01 feet from the northwest section corner of Section 11; thence by the following bearings and distances:

South 56°16'00" east, 650.0 feet; south 33°44'00" west, 1,300.0 feet; south 56°16'00" east, 450.0 feet; south 33°44'00" west, 675.0 feet; north 56°16'00" west, 250.0 feet; north 33°44'00" east, 470.0 feet; north 56°16'00" west, 850.0 feet; and thence north 33°44'00" east, 1,505.0 feet to the point of beginning, comprising a total of 27.27 acres.

The remaining area, designated as Parcel 1, may be used for grazing purposes under the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269) as amended.

MICHAEL T. SOLAN,
Acting State Supervisor.

[F.R. Doc. 60–1980; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:45 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

LUCKY PEAK RESERVOIR, BOISE RIVER, IDAHO

Order Interchanging Administrative Jurisdiction of Military and National Forest Lands

By virtue of authority vested in the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 804 of the 84th Congress, approved July 26, 1956, it is ordered as follows:

(1) The lands described in Exhibit A, below, which lie within or adjacent to the exterior boundaries of the Boise National Forest, Idaho, are hereby transferred from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) The lands described in Exhibit B, below, which lie within the boundaries of Lucky Peak Reservoir, Idaho, are hereby transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Army.

Pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 804 of the 84th Congress, approved July 26, 1956, the National Forest lands transferred to the Secretary of the Army by this order are hereafter subject only to the laws applicable to other lands comprising the Lucky Peak Reservoir. The lands transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by this order are hereafter subject to the laws applicable to lands acquired under the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended.

Dated: July 29, 1959.

WILBER M. BRUCKER,
Secretary of the Army.

Dated: August 13, 1959.

EZRA TAFT BENSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Exhibit A. Lands transferred from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of Agriculture:

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter.

The west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter.

The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter.

All that portion of the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter lying southwesterly of a line lying parallel to and a distance of 200 feet from the top edge of the bluff and southerly of a straight line extending from the northeast corner thereof to the southwest corner thereof.

All of the above described lands lie in Section 21, Township 3 North, Range 4 East of the Boise Meridian, Ada County, Idaho, and contain 42.50 acres, more or less.

Subject to State Highway Number 21.

Exhibit B. Lands transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Army:

The west half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 3 North, Range 4 East of the Boise Meridian, Boise County, Idaho, and containing 80 acres, more or less.

[F.R. Doc. 60–1998; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:48 a.m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

FOURTH SECTION APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

MARCH 1, 1960.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 40 of the general rules of practice (49 CFR 1.40) and filed within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

LONG-AND-SHORT HAUL

FSA No. 36049: *Window glass—Official territory points to Florida.* Filed by Traffic Executive Association-Eastern Railroads, Agent (No. ER 2530), for interested rail carriers. Rates on window glass (other than plate), in carloads, as described in the application from Charleston, W. Va., District, Clarksburg, W. Va., Jeannette, and New Kensington, Pa., Mount Vernon, Ohio and Vincennes, Ind., to specified points in Florida.

Grounds for relief: Market competition.

Tariffs: Supplement 155 to Traffic Executive Association-Eastern Railroads, Agent, tariff I.C.C. A–1079. Supplement 7 to Traffic Executive Association-Eastern Railroads, Agent, tariff I.C.C. C–102.

FSA No. 36050: *Coarse grains—Minimum through rates to Louisiana and Texas.* Filed by Southwestern Freight Bureau, Agent (No. B–7750), for interested rail carriers. Rates on corn, oats, and sorghum grains and direct products thereof, in carloads, as described in the application from Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., St. Louis, Mo., East St. Louis, Ill., and points taking same proportional rates; also Omaha, Nebr., and points taking same proportional rates to points in Louisiana and Texas.

Grounds for relief: Truck competition.

Tariffs: Supplement 63 to Southwestern Freight Bureau tariff I.C.C. 4237. Supplement 87 to Southwestern Freight Bureau tariff I.C.C. 4238.

FSA No. 36051: *Soda—Evans City, Ala., to Lowland, Tenn.* Filed by Southern Railway Company (No. 141–A), for and on behalf of itself. Rates on Liquid caustic soda, in tank-car loads, in multiple carload lots from Evans City, Ala., to Lowland, Tenn.

Grounds for relief: Barge-truck competition.

Tariff: Supplement 122 to Southern Freight Association tariff I.C.C. 1536.

FSA No. 36052: *Liquefied chlorine gas—Brunswick, Ga., and McIntosh, Ala., to Natchez, Miss.* Filed by O. W. South, Jr., Agent (No. SFA A3919), for interested rail carriers. Rates on liquefied chlorine gas, in tank-car loads from Brunswick, Ga., and McIntosh, Ala., to Natchez, Miss.

Grounds for relief: Market competition.

Tariff: Supplement 122 to Southern Freight Association tariff I.C.C. 1536.

FSA No. 36053: *T.O.F.C. service—Pennsylvania Railroad Company.* Filed by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company (No. TT–10), for and on behalf of itself. Rates on property of various kinds moving on class rates loaded in trailers and transported on railroad flat cars between Buffalo, N.Y., and New Brunswick, N.J.

Grounds for relief: Motor truck competition.

Tariff: Supplement 32 to The Pennsylvania Railroad Company tariff I.C.C. 3656.

FSA No. 36054: *Liquefied petroleum gas—Canada to WTL points.* Filed by G. H. Mitchell, Agent (CFA No. 10), for interested rail carriers. Rates on liquefied petroleum gas, in tank car loads, as described in the application from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, St. Boniface and Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula and market competition.

Tariff: Supplement 5 to Canadian Freight Association tariff I.C.C. 137, G. H. Mitchell, Agent.

FSA No. 36055: *Phosphate rock—Florida Mines to Marion, Iowa.* Filed by O. W. South, Jr., Agent (No. A 3917), for interested rail carriers. Rates on phosphate rock, in carloads from specified points in Florida to Marion, Iowa.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula.

Tariff: Supplement 148 to Southern Freight Association tariff I.C.C. 1514.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. McCOY, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 60-1985; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:46 a.m.]

[Ex Parte No. MC-59]

MOTOR CARRIER OPERATION IN HAWAII

At a general session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 26th day of February A.D. 1960.

Upon admission of Hawaii into the Union as a state on August 21, 1959 (24 F.R. 6868), the Interstate Commerce Act became applicable to transportation by motor vehicle within that state to the extent that such transportation is in interstate and foreign commerce as defined in section 203(a) (10) and (11). Because the territory of the state is divided among a number of islands, the mountainous nature of much of the territory, and the general absence of through routes and joint rates between motor carriers operating in the state and carriers operating in other states, it appears that much of the motor transportation within the state may be intrastate in character, and much of that which is in interstate or foreign commerce may be transportation within commercial zones within the partial exemption in section (203) (b) (8) or involves motor vehicles transporting agricultural commodities within the partial exemption in section 203(b) (6). Because of geographical limitations, all motor vehicle transportation in the state is necessarily for short distances. These circumstances suggest the possibility that all or a part of the transportation by motor vehicle in interstate and foreign commerce within the state is of such a nature, character or quantity that it should be exempt from regulation under the Interstate Commerce Act, pursuant to section 204(a) (4a).

It also has been urged that in order to carry out the national transportation policy, the Commission not only should refrain from exempting motor carrier transportation within the state, but that it should extend the application of the Interstate Commerce Act to transportation by motor vehicle in interstate and foreign commerce within cities and towns of the state, and the commercial zones thereof, by removing the conditional exemption thereof now provided in section 203(b) (8) of the Act.

In order to obtain more complete information so a proper determination may be made of these matters, and to afford all interested persons an opportunity to submit evidence and make representations, either written or oral, concerning them, it is deemed appropriate that a proceeding be instituted and that hearings thereon be held at Honolulu, Hawaii, and Washington, D.C., for the convenience of interested persons; therefor

It is ordered, That a proceeding be, and it is hereby, instituted under section 204(a) (4a), section 203(b) (8), and section 204(a) (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 304(a) (4a), 303(b) (8), and 304(a) (6)), to determine (1) whether the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce performed by motor carriers lawfully engaged in operation solely within the State of Hawaii is in fact of such nature, character, or quantity as not substantially to affect or impair uniform regulation by the Commission of transportation by motor carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce in effectuating the national transportation policy declared in the Act, and whether a certificate of exemption should be issued under section 204(a) (4a), with respect to such transportation, and (2) whether the removal of the partial exemption in section 203(b) (8) of the Act, with respect to motor vehicle transportation in interstate and foreign commerce within the commercial zones of cities and towns in the State of Hawaii and the subjection of such transportation to all requirements of the Act is necessary in order to carry out the national transportation policy declared in the Act.

It is further ordered, That these matters be set for hearing before Commissioner Rupert L. Murphy at the Library of Hawaii Auditorium, 478 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii at 10:00 a.m., Honolulu time, April 12, 1960, and at the office of the Commission at Washington, D.C., at 10:00 a.m., Washington, D.C., time, May 3, 1960, at which interested persons may appear and give testimony, and that any interested person may submit for consideration by the Commission written statements of data, views, and argument respecting these matters by filing three copies thereof with the Commission at its office in Washington, D.C., not later than May 15, 1960.

It is further ordered, That, because the determination of these matters at the earliest possible date is imperatively and unavoidably required, no hearing officer's report will be issued and the matters will be submitted to the Commission for determination upon the close of the hearings and the expiration of the time for filing statements of data, views, and argument.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be filed with the Director, Division of the Federal Register, for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, that copies be mailed to the Governor and to the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawaii, and that copies be posted in the office of the Secretary of the Commission, Washington, D.C., for public inspection.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. McCOY, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 60-1986; Filed, Mar. 3, 1960; 8:46 a.m.]

CUMULATIVE CODIFICATION GUIDE—MARCH

A numerical list of parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published to date during March. Proposed rules, as opposed to final actions, are identified as such.